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1932 Annual Journal

of

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE

(Incorporated)

CALGARY, ALBERTA

MAJOR A. C. BALLANTINE, Editor

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Thirteenth Year December, 1932

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Operations at Arras

An Address to the Alberta Military Institute by Brigadier General J. S. Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O., at Calgary, Jan. 8th, 1932

THERE are those who, more or less obsessed by the high cost of living and heavy taxation, have predicted that the downfall and bankruptcy of the Empire is imminent. The term "bankruptcy" is usually applied to financial operations, and it could not describe the condition of a great Empire that has recently emerged victorious from a world conflict. Nations are ruined and bankrupt whose honor

BRITISH EFFORT, 1917

67 Divisions.

Infantry 62	Cavalry 5	Separate Attacks
2		8
1		7
9		6
10		5
12		4
14		3
7 and	3	2
7 and	2	1

Total—246. Average—3.83.

ROADS, 1918

46,700 Motor Vehicles. 30,000 Lorries.
400,000 Horses.
4,500 Miles of Roadway to Maintain.—1 mile requires 200 tons monthly.
1918 Store output—3,500,000 tons.

RAILWAYS

1916	1918
62 Locomotives.	1,200 Locomotives.
3,840 Trucks.	52,600 Trucks.

1918

Trains Weekly	1,800
Load Weekly	400,000 tons.

1918

Built 2,340 miles Broad Gauge.
1,348 miles Narrow Gauge.

is tarnished, and whose physical forces and resources are spent. Now, this nation is in great danger, no doubt, but is not near bankruptcy, for the courage and chivalry of her armies in France saved her.

During the summer of 1917, it fell to the lot of the British Army to shoulder a heavy burden in the fighting, and consequently it suffered heavy losses. From January 1st to December 5th, 1917, the British Army in France, which consisted of 62 infantry and 5 cavalry divisions, carried out 246 separate divisional attacks—an average of 3.83 attacks for each infantry division.

Sir Douglas Haig commanded the British forces on the Western front for a little over three years, from 19th December, 1915, to the spring of 1919. Sir John French commanded the British Expeditionary Force for a little under a year-and-a-half. During French's command some of the most critical periods of the war occurred. Yet for great endeavors the years 1916-17-18 form the greatest page in the history of the British Empire. It was fought always in the most critical and most momentous theatre of the war. All other theatres of war are insignificant when compared with the Western front.

Unless the succession of battles commenced on the Somme in July, 1916, and ending with the battle of the Sambre in November, 1918, are viewed as part of one long campagn it is not possible intelligently to follow the course of the war or comprehend the military lessons.

To direct attention to any single phase of that incessant and stupendous conflict, and seek in it the explanation of our success to the exclusion of any other phase, possibly less immediate in its effects, is to run the risk of forming unsound opinions as to the character and requirements of modern war.

Taking the four and a half years of warfare on the Western front as one continuous battle, you will find those stages and phases that mark all great struggles in history where the combatants are evenly matched. First, there is the preliminary stage, in which the troops deploy, endeavoring while doing so to gain some early position of advantage, which might be pushed home to early decision. In former wars, this period was marked by skirmishes between the outposts of armies. Here, a penetration would be made; there, they would be driven back. In the last war, this phase came to an end when the enemy was thrown back on the Marne by the French under Joffre, and shortly afterwards there were constructed two long irregular lines of trenches extending from Switzerland to the sea.

In the second phase, we find that, battle having been joined, the main forces of the opposing armies are pitted against each other in close and costly combat. Each commander tries to break the morale and power of resistance of his opponent, at the same time accumulating in his own hand a strong reserve with which he can manoeuvre and, when signs of weakness in his opponent are seen, strike the decisive blow. The greatest possible pressure against the enemy's whole front must be maintained, especially as the crisis of battle approaches. Then every man, horse, and gun is required to co-operate to complete

the overthrow and exploit success. In this phase of the struggle, the losses of both sides will be heavy, for in it the price of victory is paid. If the opposing forces are approximately equal in number, morale, guns, and equipment, there is no way of eliminating this phase of the engagement or avoiding payment of the price.

In former battles this phase did not last for more than a few days, and was often completed in a few hours, but when armies of millions are engaged, it will necessarily be longer. It will include violent crises of fighting, which viewed separately and apart from the whole will appear as great undecisive battles.

In this phase we can place the battle of Arras, which was amongst those battles which gradually wore down the strength and resources of the enemy.

In the third and final phase, we find that whether from superior leadership or better fighting qualities or greater resources or greater tenacity of purpose, one side will gain ascendancy over the other. The commander of the side which has suffered most must choose as to whether he will retire and break off the battle if possible, or risk his all in one last daring throw for victory. You will remember that Napoleon risked his all when he threw in his Guards at Waterloo. All day he had striven to break those hollow squares of the British, and then gave that order, known the world over, "Up, Guards, and at them!"

In the last war the corresponding action of the German commenced in March, 1918, and continued for four months until they were held up by the French, assisted by some British and American troops.

The Napoleonic throw was over in a few minutes. The German effort ran for some months, but the feature of warfare is the same in both instances. Anyone who studies strategy will not be misled, for the great number of troops which the German leaders were able to accumulate and spread over a long front spun out the effort, and left the result for months in doubt.

The rapid collapse of Germany's military power in the latter half of 1918 was the logical outcome of the fighting of the previous two years, and it would not have taken place but for that ceaseless period of attrition. Whilst the continued pressure of the blockade sapped the power of resistance of the German people, it is to the great battles of '16 and '17 that we must look for the secret for our success.

Some critics state that so far as leadership and generalship are concerned the British lacked brilliance and made no headway until Foch was given command in March, 1918. They state we were led without brains and that the fighting was brutal and all they can do is to praise the ultimate victory. But that victory would not have been ours if the fierce fighting had not first taken place. I can still

look into the face of the woman whose husband fell in '16, or the orphan whose father was killed in '17, because that fighting had to take place in order that victory might come.

Let us first of all get a picture of the Western front in the fall of 1916. As a result of the fighting on the Somme, which was staged in order to relieve the pressure at Verdun, the German forces were placed in an unfavorable position. They were left in an awkward salient between the Ancre and the Scarpe. At a conference held at Chantilly on 18th November, 1916, at which military representatives of the Allied forces were present, plans were laid for the forthcoming spring offensive in '17. Haig suggested he should attack both shoulders of this German salient, the Fifth Army operating from the south, and the Third Army from the northwest at Arras, and these two attacks, if successful, would pinch off the salient, and would make the withdrawal of the enemy troops very costly if it was not taken in due time. To this plan Joffre agreed. The general plan for the offensive was that there should be a series of offensives on all the Allied fronts, so timed as to prevent the enemy from withdrawing troops from any one sector in order to reinforce the threatened front. Thus, if an attack were staged on the British front, followed shortly by a thrust on the French front, the enemy would not be able to recover and reinforce the threatened sectors.

At this time, however, a school of thought arose in France which believed the war could be won without this "periode d'usure," and they desired to get back to a war of movement. In looking around, they decided that General Nivelle was the man to take charge of their forces in such a movement.

Nivelle was selected to replace Joffre, who was given a position as consultant to the French government. With him went Foch, as the French people felt he had lost too many men over small objectives at the Somme. Nivelle took command on 13th December, 1916. On December 20th, a conference was held between Nivelle and Haig at Cassel. Nivelle placed his plans for the spring offensive before Haig, and materially changed the former plans which had been accepted. First, he suggested Haig should take over more line, and as a result, Haig was forced to take over from Le Transloy to the Amiens-Roy Road, making him responsible for 110 miles of fighting front. Second, the British offensive was to proceed, a much greater assault to be put on by the French on the Aisne. Haig's task would be to engage the enemy and draw as many German divisions to his own front as possible, and thus prepare the way for the French attack. Third, the date of the assault was placed earlier.

Nivelle did not appear to have the confidence of the British Army authorities that Joffre had and as a side issue let me say the French people were not satisfied with the British Army in the spring of 1918.

Haig was advised by the British government to assist Nivelle in every way possible, and at a conference held at Calais on 27th Feb-

ruary, between some members of the British cabinet and the French commander, it was agreed that Nivelle should be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Western Front.

At the Chantilly conference between Joffre and Haig, it had been agreed that not only should Haig attack on the Arras salient, but that he should also include the Vimy Ridge. Haig had decided he must secure Vimy Ridge in order to make safe the left flank of his attack east of Arras. At first Joffre demurred, feeling that, as the French had failed to capture Vimy Ridge, the British would also be unsuccessful.

When Nivelle took command, he informed Haig that the latter must give up his plan to attack Vimy Ridge. There then commenced a certain amount of unpleasantness. Haig insisted he must secure the high ground on the Ridge as this would deprive the enemy of observation to the southeast and to the west.

During preparation for the Arras battle two events occurred which greatly interfered with the plans. First, there was the retirement of the Germans on the Fifth Army front to the Hindenburg Line. The British intelligence had long foreseen this and had warned Nivelle that the enemy was about to retire to a new line, which was in the course of erection from St. Quentin skirting Cambrai. This Hindenburg Line was the latest development in modern field defences, and early in December Haig warned Nivelle of this approaching withdrawal. But Nivelle would not listen. On 12th March, Haig ordered the Fifth Army to follow up the retirement of the enemy, and the plans for the attack were confused.

Second was the revolution in Russia. The Russian military representatives at Chantilly had agreed to the plans of following up the British and French attacks by one on their own front. When the revolution occurred these plans were abandoned and our Ally on the Eastern front was not of any assistance during 1917, and their opposition was so weak that it permitted the withdrawal of forty fresh German divisions from the Eastern to the Western front.

Another event upset Haig's plans for 1917 in the collapse of Italy. In Italy's first attack she was successful, and then they lost their morale and courage, and Foch was sent to Italy as the military adviser, and five British divisions under General Plumer were taken from the Western front at a time when those divisions were most urgently needed in France.

In preparation for the spring offensive of 1917, the most urgent initial step was to provide adequate transportation facilties. The existing lines of railway, narrow and broad gauge, were not capable of handling the traffic, and most of it was diverted to the roads. As winter set in, the heavy traffic broke the roads, and the maintenance and upkeep became an impossibility, and the necessity for some hundreds of miles of railway was great. The railway companies in Great

Britain and Canada came to the assistance of the army, in giving locomotives, cars, and even rails were torn up from the roadbed west of Edmonton and sent to France for railway building purposes.

The attack at Arras took place on a fifteen-mile front, from a thousand yards below Souchez to Croiselles on the south. On the southern portion of the front the enemy awaited our assault at a part of the Hindenburg Line. About 4½ to 5 miles of the Hindenburg Line were assaulted on April 9th. The centre defences consisted of well-defined trench line systems strengthened by a number of fortified villages and with the marshes of the Scarpe to break up the attack. The northern sector was defended by Vimy Ridge, perhaps the most formidable defensive position in northern France and one which our Ally had in vain endeavored to capture. The defences consisted of three principal lines, and some three to six miles further east, there was the Drocourt-Queant switch, which broke off from the Hindenburg Line west of Cambrai, and extended north to Lens.

The method of attack, though doubtless influenced by Nivelle's methods at Verdun, did not differ materially, save in one respect, from the form of attack developed on the Somme. The advance was to proceed by stages and the troops were given a series of objectives corresponding with the principal German defence lines which were to be taken and consolidated successively, ample time being given for each objective to be secured and the troops organized for the next advance. The principal features to be secured were south of the Scarpe, Monchy-le-Preux Hill, which stands like a sentinel overlooking and guarding all the eastern approaches to Arras, and north of the Scarpe, the Vimy Ridge, the last of the high ground overlooking the Flanders plains.

In this battle a method of attack was developed which had not been tried before. It had been the practice to proceed by stages, which was the very basis of the wearing-out battle. Objectives were divided among the troops of the attacking division and when certain objectives had been secured other units of that division would pass through and carry the attack to a greater depth. In the Arras battle, this method was applied to divisions, and we find that the 37th and 4th divisions were detailed to follow up the 12th, 15th and 9th, which delivered the opening assault astride the Scarpe. When the 12th, 15th and 9th divisions had captured certain objectives, the 37th and 4th were to pass through and carry the assault to more distant points. To carry out such a manoeuvre for the first time required competent staff work on the part of those concerned and a high degree of discipline and training on the part of the troops. So successful was this leap-frogging method that it became the accepted practice in future attacks where it was desired to carry it to the greatest possible depth.

The importance of Vimy Ridge must be apparent to any one who was over the ground, or who has made an examination of it since. Yet there is in England a school of thought which declares that all our fighting on the Western front was brainless and brutal, so far as

leadership and generalship are concerned. There is no danger of exaggerating the foresight of the British military leaders, who insisted that we secure that great bastion in 1917. A short time before the attack, a party of Nivelle's officers paid a visit to the First Army H.Q., and asked to see the plans for the assault on the Ridge. After they had examined these plans, they failed to conceal their disappointment, even contempt. The Canadians had no chance of capturing Vimy Ridge by such plans as these. The plans were not, as a result of this, in the least degree changed, and in due course the whole of the long-contested Ridge was to fall into our hands and, having gained it, we were to keep it.

The capture of Vimy Ridge was immediately necessary to protect the assault of the five British divisions astride the Scarpe and to assist the Canadians at Vimy the 5th British division was placed at our disposal. The Canadians attacked on a 7,000-yard frontage and in the following order from right to left: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th divisions.

The capture of Vimy Ridge was immediately necessary in April, 1917, in order to secure our left flank in the Arras attack, but we recognize the importance of Vimy Ridge by turning to the events of March and April, 1918. In the fierce assault which the Seventeenth German Army made against our positions on 28th March, 1918, the Ridge was one of his objectives for that day. Ludendorff admits that in his observations on the German failure of that date. But our possession of it was one of the main causes for his defeat at that time. As Hindenburg and Ludendorff both admit, 28th March, 1918, was an unfortunate day for Germany. To the skill of the very fine counter-battery work of the First Army, and the splendid conduct of the troops, the credit for 28th March can first be accorded. But is it certain that the enemy, who attacked with great force and vigor, would have been thrown back as he was if we had not held Vimy Ridge? Or suppose he had held Vimy Ridge when he attacked us north of La Bassee on 9th April, and worked his way over to the Lorette Ridge close by. He would have secured direct observation on the coal fields of Northern France and could have shelled them with great effect. The Lorette Ridge was one of his objectives on 28th March, 1918.

No class of infantry could have carried out successfully the attack at Vimy Ridge unless supported by a good amount of artillery of the highest calibre. I was then with the 2nd Division, and we had 175 18-pounders on a front of about one mile. To break down the morale of the enemy, heavy bombardments were carried out for three weeks prior to the attack. Concentrated fire was directed at Thelus and Vimy.

When the Germans attacked on March 28, they strove to take the Ridge in flank and rear and roll up our defences by that method. The direct attack would not be possible. Just before this assault by the enemy, we took two out of every six guns from the flat ground east of Vimy Ridge and placed them in position on the top of the high

ground. We were prepared for this flank attack. One major had his guns taken from their pits and turned them at least 40 degrees to the southeast and did his bit at 5500-yard range to hold back the German assault. Just before this assault on 28th March, the 56th Division took over 1500 yards of frontage from our 1st Division, and the 3rd Division moved south another 1500 yards, leaving the 3rd Canadian Division in the line, and we had the 1st, 2nd and 4th Divisions in reserve to counter-attack should the enemy make any headway against us east of Arras.

At Arras there were some 400,000 British. Two corps were engaged south of the Scarpe and two north. We had five divisions astride the Scarpe and three cavalry divisions were in readiness to develop the attack beyond the German third-line trenches should our assault be successful.

The object of the Arras battle was to draw the enemy divisions and his guns to our front in order that the French assault on the Aisne could make good. We gained valuable ground, such as Monchy and Vimy, and twenty-three exhausted German divisions were withdrawn. We captured some 13,000 prisoners, and 200 guns and we performed the first portion of the task allotted to us with a completeness and success that delighted and surprised the French.

In 116 days of heavy fighting the British army brought to a close the great wearing-out battle, 1914-18. It is an accepted military doctrine that if you place good soldiers in a defensive position they can hold off a much larger number of men in the attack. This is due to the fact that they are able to dig in and to the long range of their rifles. This doctrine was proved in the fighting on the Somme in 1918.

But when the tide of battle turned and the British armies advanced to the attack, the attacking British forces were numerically inferior to the Germans they met and defeated. In that period we took 187,000 prisoners and 2,850 guns, bringing the total number of our prisoners for the year up to 201,000. All this was accomplished by fifty-nine fighting British divisions, who in the course of the fighting met and defeated ninety-nine German divisions.

It would be impossible to devise a more eloquent testimony to the skill of our leadership and the fine fighting qualities of the British regimental soldier and officer. We have been accustomed to be proud of the record of our soldiers. But the men who formed the British armies of 1914-18 have established new traditions which challenge the high records of the past, and they will be a glorious inspiration to the generations which are to follow us.

Zeebrugge

By Lieut. H. E. Wright

BRIEFLY the situation at the beginning of 1918 was as follows:— The German High Seas Fleet, after the Battle of Jutland, was to keep the Grand Fleet in readiness to combat the High Seas Fleet, a different story might have been told about submarine warfare. However, the Grand Fleet had no means of knowing how long this lack of spirit was to continue, and had to be prepared at all times to give instant battle.

While the majority of the German surface craft was comparatively inactive, their submarines were engaged on operations for crippling supplies for the allies and the disruption of our lines of communication. Convoy operations, patrols, Q Boats, mining, and nets, all helped to stifle the effectiveness of the submarine, but the Germans were turning out larger and more powerful boats almost as fast as we could destroy their old ones. It was essential, then, to evolve some scheme that would render their bases near the congested trade lanes useless, or some means of detecting and destroying their submarines while at sea.

While the submarine had certain limitations by reason of its comparatively small radius of action, it was able to overcome this somewhat by the selection of bases along the Flanders coast nearer to the denser traffic lanes.

I will not take up time trying to explain all the activities of the Dover Patrol forces, nor the anti submarine warfare that was being carried on. Suffice it to say memorials have been erected on the French coast and in New York as a recognition of the work of the Dover Patrol by these two countries.

I cannot begin to tell of all the plans that were considered nor the obstacles that had to be overcome before the Zeebrugge affair was considered feasible. It was not until the men were actually on board the vessels that were to take part in the raid that they had any idea where they were going or the object of the training they had gone through.

Everything had to be worked out in minute detail. The types of vessels to be employed, their preparations and a hundred and one details had to be drawn up and worked out on paper until, theoretically at least, the raid had an even chance of success. When it was finally decided to attempt the blockade, instructions were issued for the personnel, and the preparation of the vessels begun.

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SAVE THE POKER HANDS

Owing to the necessity for secrecy each flag officer in the Grand Fleet was instructed to produce a certain number of officers and men for a "hazardous expedition". No further instructions or information was given. Similar methods were employed at the Naval and Marine Depots.

The various ships and small vessels were concentrated at their respective starting points. The block ships and Vindictive steamed out and took up anchorage in the Swin Deep, south of Clacton. It was a curious looking squadron—cruisers without masts, their funnels sticking up stark and gaunt without the familiar rigging. Vindictive with her topmasts cut down and with gangways poking out from her port side. The Hindustan went along as mother ship. She was the only respectable looking vessel in the squadron. Iris and Daffodil, two Liverpool ferry boats, joined almost immediately. Proudly flying the White Ensign, they sailed from Liverpool for Portsmouth to be fitted out.

The Marines joined the squadron a few days later. Imagine their feelings! They had been sent to a southern port presumably bound for France. Even their kits and baggage bore the label of a French port. Leaving harbor they headed for the French coast. Word went around that the course was peculiar and although the rain was coming down in torrents, the Marines crowded to the rails and tried to puzzle it out. Land was soon lost to view, but at last out of the rain and mist loomed Iris and Daffodil. The Marines were transferred and another voyage commenced.

Where?

Why?

Soon they had their answer. Presently other ships hove in sight, mastless cruisers, and another with gangplanks sticking out from her side, leading off into space. Some of the Marines boarded the Hindustan, others the Vindictive for quarters.

Next day after the sunset bugle the men were all mustered on the quarter deck and the nature of the task explained to them.

As soon as the secret was made known, any officer or man was given permission to withdraw, if for any reason he desired to do so. No reason would be asked nor even allowed to be given. Not an officer nor a man withdrew. Indeed, several non-combatant ratings who ordinarily would have been left behind asked to be taken. Permission was given them to volunteer.

It might be advisable to give a rough outline of the duties to be performed by the vessels taking part.

The 61st wing R.A.F. was to escort the fleet during daylight. The 65th wing was to attempt an aerial attack on the Mole and shore batteries. Motor launches and other vessels were to lay down smoke screens covering the advance and retirement. Monitors Terror and

Erebus, along with three destroyers were to lay down a long-range bombardment on the shore fortifications. Outer patrol was to consist of H.M.S. Attentive and four destroyers. They were to intercept and attack any German vessels sighted. Vindictive, Iris and Daffodil were to storm the Mole; land storming and demolition parties; attack the Mole batteries; destroy buildings if possible; and to divert the batteries' fire from the blockships. C1 and C3 loaded with several tons of H.E. were to attack the Viaduct and destroy it by blowing themselves up. Blockships Thetis, Intepril, Ephegenia were to pass the Mole after the storming parties were landed and close the Bruges Canal by sinking across the dredged channel.

Destroyers and M.L.'s and C.M.B.'s were to carry out patrols and prevent torpedo attacks by enemy vessels; bomb the Mole; attack enemy vessels and cover the retirement. Two M.L.'s and one picket boat were told off to pick up survivors from the blockships and the submarines. Altogether there were approximately 79 vessels including 49 M.L.'s and C.M.B.'s taking part.

It was necessary, to insure success, that the fleet arrive off Zeebrugge during the midnight hours at high tide with a favorable wind to lay down fog.

On April 11, the forecast seemed favorable. Came the order to raise steam, followed shortly by "Carry on". The ships weighed anchor and made for the first rendezvous where they would pick up the remainder of the fleet from Dover. Vindictive took Iris and Daffodil in tow when clear of the shoals, followed by Thetis, Ephegenia, Brilliant and Sirius. Daylight faded to darkness. The wind had become fitful and threatened at any moment to change to an unsuitable direction. It was pitch black. Presently a flash was seen off to starboard then another and another, followed by the booming of guns. Searchlights flickered across the sky. The 65th Wing R.A.F. from Dunquerque had opened the ball. Soon would come Vindictive's turn The fleet had stopped to disembark surplus crews from the blockships and to slip the towing hawsers from the small craft. The wind died and then commenced to blow from a southerly direction. It would be impossible to use the smoke screen to cover the advance. Vice-Admiral Keyes ordered the operation to be cancelled for that night. "Course West" was signalled and the fleet returned to their bases. Preparations were immediately begun for another attempt.

Again on April 13 an attempt was made but once again the wind was the cause of the fleet's return, as it increased in strength until the open sea was so rough it made the use of the small craft impracticable.

Then came the great day. Shortly after lunch on April 23, the fleet weighed anchor and steamed out to the first rendezvous. Vindictive took Iris and Daffodil in tow, followed by the blockships. In due course the remainder of the fleet was picked up and accompanied by the aircraft started for Zeebrugge. Just before dark, the flag-ship

Warwick, with Vice-Admiral Keyes on board, wig-wagged the signal, "St. George for England" and the Vindictive replied, "May we give the Dragon's tail a damned good twist".

Successfully passing through the various positions and checking time and course, the fleet eventually arrived at the position where the surplus crews were to be disembarked from the blockships, and reform for the approach order. Then the fleet steamed for the final position. Here, the blockships and others for Ostend parted company and the approach commenced. About 11:10, the hawser with which the Vindictive was towing Iris and Daffodil, parted. It was too late to permit taking them in tow again, and they were ordered to proceed under their own power.

Jerry seemed to suspect something and began to throw up star shells. Searchlights sent their beams swinging across the sky. A heavy smoke-screen was being laid down between storming vessels and shore. Then the wind shifted and began to blow off shore. Vindictive was in the thick of our smoke screens. Up to this time the Mole had not been sighted from the Vindictive. Suddenly the fog cleared and barely 300 yards away was the Mole.

Fire was opened immediately at point blank range. Guns on the Mole were literally pouring shell into Vindictive, but the gunners were apparently too excited or too eager and missed a vital spot. In less than five minutes she was alongside, at 19:01, her upper works full of holes. Dead and dying were everywhire. All but two of the gangways were shot away or damaged beyond use. The funnels, ventilators, bridge and chartroom were riddled. Some of the guns and howitzers and flame throwers were out of action, the gun crews killed or wounded or the piece disabled. Many of the officers had been killed or wounded. Every gun that could bear seemed to be concentrated on the Vindictive. The port anchor was let go. As the wind was offshore, the ship began to swing away from the Mole. Frantic efforts were made to fasten grappling irons and get closer. Suddenly the Daffodil appeared steaming straight for Vindictive's foremast. She rammed and shoved her bodily up against the Mole.

Only two gangways were left when the order came, "Storm the Mole". The ship was rolling in the swell and bumping heavily against the stone wall. The Stokes batteries and those in the fighting tops were going hell for leather. The seamen under Lieut.-Commander Adams went up the gangways and over the top followed by the rest of the storming party and the Marines. Daffodil carried on, pushing Vindictive in, and landed some of her party over her bows onto Vindictive and from there to the Mole.

Not only did the men have to face the fire from the Mole batteries, but also from the German vessels berthed alongside the inner wall. Two heavy batteries on shore werealso shelling the Mole.

To seaward the Mole was a high unbroken wall, high above the deck of any vessel berthed alongside, but on the landward side it was

a different matter. The men landed and found themselves on a narrow wall four feet above a pathway nine feet wide, running the length of the outer wall. This was bounded to seaward by the four-foot wall, and to landward by a three-foot iron railing. From here to the floor of the Mole was a drop of 16 feet. On the floor of the Mole were sheds and buildings used as storehouses, etc. Gun positions were protected by trenches and barbed wire. The parapet was entirely without cover. Scaling ladders were placed and the men had to descend them carrying rifles, bombs, flame throwers, Lewis guns and other equipment.

The landing parties were to attack the batteries and machine gun positions. Demolition parties were to destroy sheds and other works. The landing was bad enough but the retirement, carrying dead and wounded comrades, was much worse. Yet of the large number that stormed the Mole, only about 12 were left behind.

The high wall protected Vindictive's hull, but shells were pouring through her upper works and fighting tops. In the meantime, C3 reached the Viaduct between the Mole and the shore, rammed the trestles and blew herself up, cutting off German reinforcements from shore. It is said a detachment of the German cycle corps fell through the gap into the sea. The C3's crew managed to get away in their small boat and were picked up by the steam picket boat. C1 was delayed and did not attack the Viaduct.

Fifteen minutes after Vindictive took up her position the blockships were to steam in and make for the Canal entrance. It must be remembered that Vindictive's primary object was to create a diversion until a reasonable time had been allowed for the blockships to enter the channel.

By 12:30, Vindictive's attack was at its height. Every available inch on the mess decks was occupied by casualties, and wounded were still pouring down the ladders to the dressing stations.

The blockships steamed in and rounded the Mole—Thetis, followed by Inteprid and Ephegenia. Thetis directed her fire on the lighthouse and one of the barges. She was caught in the tidal stream and set towards the boom defence nets which caught in her propellors and brought her engines to a stop. She came under heavy fire from the shore batteries near the Canal, and appeared to be settling. Her 6-inch gun on the forecastle was replying to the German fire although she was being hit continuously and was on fire in several places. Intrepid and Ephegenia passed close to Thetis and entered the canal and proceeded until just inland of the coast line Having reached the position assigned her Intrepid manoeuvred across the channel and set off the charges. The bottom was blown out and she sank immediately. The ship's company had abandoned ship in her cutters and life rafts.

Ephegenia followed Intrepid up the canal and manoeuvred around until she was lying across the channel. The Captain ordered

the crew to abandon ship, then set off the charges and blew out her bottom. The men all got away in one cutter.

After Intrepid and Ephegenia had passed Thetis she was moved forward a short distance but as she was sinking her Captain decided to blow out her bottom. This was done and the men pulled away in the only remaining boat.

From the time they rounded the Mole until the M.L.'s were picking up the survivors, the blockships were under heavy fire. It is a miracle any of the men came through.

Vindictive was still alongside the outer wall and attracting fire. Shortly after 12:50, the order was given to retire. About 1.10, all had returned and the order was given to shove off. Daffodil started to pull Vindictive's bow away from the Mole, and at 1:11 Vindictive moved forward, homeward bound, with shells still following her.

About 1:30, H.M.S. Moorson was picked up and led Vindictive into Dover. This was necessary as the compasses had been disabled. As soon as Vindictive started forward, Daffodil steamed away under cover of artificial fog. Eventually she spoke to H.M.S. Trident and was taken in tow.

Iris had failed to make an independent landing on account of the heavy swell, although several valiant attempts were made. When it was found impossible to secure to the Mole, her commanding officer decided to land his men across the Vindictive. She arrived alongside just as the order was being given to return. A few of her ratings scrambled aboard Vindictive but she was ordered to shove off. Iris had barely turned when she came under heavy fire. However, although badly damaged, she arrived at Dover that afternoon under her own steam.

The expedition was a success. The Canal was blocked, submarines and destroyers based at Bruges were bottled up, and the German submarines detailed for operation against the Channel shipping were forced to operate from the Heligoland Bight.

Our own losses were small compared to the nature of the expedition: The Destroyer North Star and two Motor Launches were sunk; our casualties at Zeebrugge were approximately 170 killed, 400 wounded and 45 missing. The Vindictive's casualties were 60 killed and 171 wounded.

For the first time in history a blocking expedition had been carried out successfully.

Some Post-War Changes

By Brigadier T. V. Anderson, D.S.O., B.Sc. District Officer Commanding M.D. No. 10

ANY veteran of the Great War who has not followed military developments since 1918 will no doubt visualize the army as about the same as when he left it. He would be surprised if he saw the changes which have taken place.

Generally speaking the army must conform to civil practice in the type of transport it uses—hence a very general adoption of M.T. in the army.

The whole of the transport of the cavalry division and much of that of the division has been mechanized. In the cavalry this has permitted of a reduction of 28 lbs. in the dead weight carried on the horse, which in turn permits of an extension of his circuit of action by from 8 to 12 miles per day. In the infantry it has permitted a reduction of 13 lbs. dead weight carried by the soldier.

Heretofore the movement of troops by lorry or bus was limited by the difficulty of their horse-drawn transport supplying them. Now all A.S.C. transport has been mechanized and supplies can keep up with lorry or bus movements without difficulty. The limiting factor now becomes the endurance of the troops themselves rather than their maintenance.

This increase in the radius of action and rapidity of movement of troops, due to mechanization, is going to have its effect upon tactics. Consider, for instance, the question of protection. At present, protection to the front line alone employs up to quarter or one-third of a force. With the possibility of rapid outflanking movements by comparatively large forces will not all-round protection become necessary, and, if so, will not most of a force be required for its own protection?

Until a year or two ago a great deal was heard about the mechanized force, armoured force, experimental brigade, or whatever it was called, which Britain had organized. Enthusiasts predicted the entire replacement of cavalry and infantry and many other extravagant claims were advanced for it. The promoters of the idea had no such wild dreams. The force was formed for the purpose of gaining information regarding the best use of new inventions and when as much information as possible had been ascertained the force was dis-

banded. If a mechanized formation is required at any time it will be assembled for the purpose it is to serve, but it will not supplant cavalry and infantry brigades in the permanent organization.

Three types of tanks—medium, light, and close support are contemplated. They will generally be formed into light or mixed tank battalions, which in turn will be formed into light or mixed tank brigades.

The medium tank is intended for employment in destroying the enemy by fire or shock action; the light tank for reconnaissance, cooperation with medium tanks and other arms, and operations within the division; and the close support tanks for close support of other tanks in the attack.

The tank brigades will be army troops available for allotment as required.

Important changes have taken place in armament and fire power. The cavalry regiment has undergone a number of changes, and now consists of a H.Q., a Squadron and 3 Sabre Squadrons. Each troop contains 1 light M.G. and in addition, a troop of 4 light M.G.s is included in the H.Q. Squadron, making a total of 16 light M.G.s per regiment.

In each infantry battalion one of the 4 rifle coys. has been replaced by a M.G. Coy. of 16 guns. The fire power of the unit is thus materially increased, with some reduction in personnel. The new light M G. which replaces both the Vickers and the Hotchkiss in the cavalry, can be conveniently carried in pack. In the infantry, a suitable carrier for the Vickers is now being sought.

The Stokes gun of the infantry, as well as the medium and heavy trench mortars of the artillery, have been relegated to Ordnance Stores, where they will be held just in case future warfare should again degenerate into trench warfare.

To give protection against enemy tanks each cavalry regiment and infantry battalion has been provided with an anti-tank troop or platoon of 4 guns.

The cavalry divisional artillery remains one brigade of horse artillery, of three batteries of six guns each, but to the divisional artillery (three brigades of four batteries of six guns each) has been added a whole brigade of light artillery—three batteries of four 3.7" howitzers, in pack or horse-drawn. This addition of 12 guns is to provide close support for the infantry, and to that end the brigade may be broken up and batteries or sections allotted as required direct to infantry brigades or even to battalions. The infantry commanders will thus have directly under their own command the means of dealing with opposition as it arises.

The divisional artillery remain horse-drawn, but army field brigades of artillery are all mechanized.

The divisional ammunition columns, both for the cavalry and infantry division has been abolished, its duties now being carried out by the divisional A.S.C.

An artillery survey company for sound ranging, flash spotting and surveying has been added to each Corps Artillery. During the war this work was performed by engineer personnel.

Besides the changes within the cavalry regiment to which I have referred, an important change has taken place in the cavalry division. One of the three cavalry brigades has been abolished, and in its stead have been added two regiments of armoured cars. These can reconnoitre far in advance and far more rapidly, but less thoroughly, than cavalry. As each regiment consists of some 49 A.C., with a circuit of action of 150 miles, the value of this arm will be obvious.

A cavalry regiment has been added to the establishment of each (infantry) division, thus providing the commander with the means of local reconnaissance of which he was so badly in need for open warfare.

To the cavalry divisional engineers has been added a pontoon bridging section, mechanized, and to the divisional engineers has been added a field park company. The engineer battalion, adopted by the Canadian Corps in 1918, which proved such an outstanding success, has not been retained, the reason being that it is considered unduly large for the moving warfare visualized. Therefore, in addition to the field park company, the establishment lays down a H.Q. and three field companies per division as before, but now partly mechanized, with the trend towards complete mechanization.

The divisional signal company has been enlarged to a H.Q. and two signal companies, partly mechanized, and the use of wireless has grown extensively, a still further growth in which may be expected as local interference is eliminated.

The cavalry divisional signals is a H.Q. and seven sections.

The divisional train has been abolished in name and replaced by a Divisional Army Service Corps consisting of a H.Q. and three companies—supply, baggage, and ammunition. As mentioned previously the whole of the A.S.C. is now mechanized, and it is in the lorries of the baggage company that the load which has been taken off the cavalryman's horse and the infantryman is now carried, while the ammunition company looks after the ammunition for rifles and M.G.s as well as for the artillery.

The auxiliary horse transport company is gone, being considered superfluous with so much M.T. available.

There remain three field ambulances with the division but each now consists of a H.Q. and two companies. The H.Q. is designed to

establish a main dressing station, while each company can provide an advanced dressing station. The cavalry field ambulance consists of a H.Q. and four sections. The sanitary section has been changed in name to the field hygiene section.

* * *

THE status of the Royal Navy has undergone a big change since 1914. Then it was the settled policy of Great Britain to maintain a navy equal to those of any other two countries in the world. It had been obvious for years that Germany was deliberately preparing to make war and the probability of Britain being forced to participate in opposition to Germany made it essential for the British Navy to be at least the equal of those of Germany and her likely allies combined.

At the end of the war the situation was changed materially. The German navy ceased to exist, likewise the Austrian navy, and Great Britain was without a probable naval enemy. Further, the bulk of wealth of the world had passed to the United States and she was determined that no navy in the world should exceed hers, so that even if Great Britain had desired to adhere to her previous policy of a two-power standard it was impracticable for her to do so. But Britain had no such desire insofar as the United States was concerned. There followed the Washington Conference in which the two countries accepted parity and ceased their dangerous competition in armaments, Japan being content with a navy 3|5 either of the others.

Although Great Britain accepted parity with the United States and agreed to a limitation of naval strength she has been left free by the London Conference of 1930 to unlimited increase in strength at any time any other power builds up a navy which is considered to threaten national security.

With the exception of the United States, the British Navy still exceeds in strength the navies of any other two countries in the world, and as regards the United States, one must keep in mind the "cardinal principle" of policy quoted above. But strength is not the whole thing. To my mind the men who man the ships are of primary importance, and I think we all feel that no other country in the world can compare with Britain in this respect.

* * *

TURNING to the air the war undoubtedly advanced the science of flying, to say nothing of the art of aerial combat, far beyond its normal growth—perhaps by 50 years or more—and, through the thousands who became interested in flying during the war, laid the foundation for further progress.

At the close of the war Great Britain established a separate and distinct department of state for air, and the air force has remained an entirely separate service just as the navy and army are separate services. This policy was adopted for two principal reasons:—

(a) Because it was visualized that in future wars the main role of the air force would be independent of both the navy and the army—the attack upon vital points within the enemy's country, and

(b) It was felt that the development of aeronautics would progress more rapidly under a separate service than it would within one of the older services.

Tremendous advances have been made in all branches. To give you one illustration I shall mention the competition for the Schneider Cup—a competition open to the world for flying seven times around a 31-mile given triangular course—about 217 miles in all. In 1914 the winner of the cup attained a speed of 86 m.p.h. In 1920, the first contest after the war, the winner's speed was 107 m.p.h. In the 1929 competition a British flying officer attained a speed of over 332 m.p.h., nearly 50 m.p.h. more than the best speed of the Italian who came second. Last year (1931) no foreign country would compete with Great Britain by whom a new record of 340 m.p.h. was set up, while later one of the British competitors went 408 m.p.h., nearly 7 miles per minute, on the straight—an amazing, almost unbelievable performance.

The British air force is not the largest in the world—in fact in numbers of planes it has to give place to France, U.S.A., Japan and Italy, while Yugoslavia, Roumania, Poland and Czechoslovakia are not very for behind. But Great Britain leads the world in progress and I have no doubt that her air force could quickly be augmented in time of stress with machines which would be the last word in efficiency.

In Canada the R.C.A.F. comes under the Department of National Defence and is not a self-contained ministry. Its personnel, of outstanding type, has been obtaining first class experience in the work it has had to do in the north country and elsewhere. The necessity of the recent disbandment, under the government's programme of economy, is of course to be regretted from a service point of view, but in spite of it I feel sure that if the call should again come the pilots Canada provides will be as outstandingly good as those she supplied in the last war.

I would like to make it clear that changes are not due to false organization brought to light by experience. At the conclusion of the war a committee was formed to investigate and report upon army organization. The committee found that the organization with which we entered the war had withstood the test of active service remarkably well and they had therefore few changes of importance to recommend. The changes which have taken place are the natural evolution of progress and invention.

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MY remarks would be incomplete without some reference to Thomas Atkins. A hundred years ago he was looked upon as a "brutal and licentious" soldier. In 1914 he was a member of what was probably the best trained and most efficient army for its size that had ever been seen. Immediately after the war it was noticed that the average standard of recruit was none too good. Many were practically without education due to the fact that they had left school for the factory during the war. But that phase has passed and the British soldier of today is probably better than ever. He requires at least a 3rd Class Certificate of Education before he leaves his depot and the 2nd and 1st Class Certificates for promotion. These educational tests are no mere matter of form —the 1st Class is supposed to be the equivalent of the 2nd year of High School in Canada and only last year the first examinations for 1st Class Certificate for men of the P.F. were held in Canada. I had a public school teacher of Winnipeg go over the curriculum and examinations with a view to preparing candidates. He informed me that the standard is higher than that demanded in the schools of Winnipeg, and he is a man qualified to speak. Promotion from the ranks to combatant commissions has been greatly increased and now 46 rankers every year take the full course at Sandhurst or Woolwich and with credit to themselves. The use of intoxicants has decreased tremendously and now most men make use of the recreation rooms and dry canteens instead of the wet canteen. Courts Martial and punishments have decreased. If a man is not a good character the army will not keep him. In short

Thomas Atkins of today is a gentleman in his class. With it all has come increased efficiency, which, with his improved educational qualifications, may lead to one of the biggest changes of all for it is possible that the command of infantry platoons may be entrusted entirely to N.C.O's.

If the British soldier of today is better the officer who leads him is no laggard. He must take his profession seriously and be constantly studying it and I doubt if his zeal is exceeded in any army in the world. A great change has taken place in the last 100 years in the military education of the officer. Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, at one time Commandant of the Staff College, has pointed out that in 1868 the graduate of the Staff College knew about as much as the graduate of Sandhurst knows today when it is the accepted policy that his education as an officer does not commence until he joins his unit after leaving Sandhurst. As an officer who has been privileged to attend the Sandhurst College in recent years I can assure you that the standard at that institution, where one appears to be required to know everything about everything, has changed materially since 1868.

General Dawes, until recently the American Ambassador to Great Britain, previously the Vice-President of the United States, and a man who saw much during the war, said last year in addressing the London Post of the American Legion:—

> We failed to supply practically everything except magnificent soldiers whose deeds did great honour to the United States. One who really knows the part Great Britain played in the war cannot help but admire and love this old nation. Men who served as I did cannot countenance such an idea as "America won the war".
>
> Frequently we were let down hard at home and had to turn to Britain and her allies in our emergency. We had two million soldiers three thousand miles from the home base, from which came little or no munitions, no horses, few rifles and artillery, and not a single aeroplane.
>
> Our food had to be supplied by Britain and France. Of every thirteen pounds of food eaten by American soldiers, Britain and France, principally Britain, supplied eight. It was then I realized the magnificent greatness of the British Government and the British Army. My sincere admiration continued to grow, and it will never cease. What a marvellous effort, what supreme sacrifices, and all with a smile.

Coming from such a source that is a wonderful testimony, and with the men it has in the ranks and the leadership of its officers the British Army of today stands out above all others in efficiency and progress. It is sincerely to be hoped that this very efficiency will ensure peace, but if some nation should again force war upon Great Britain I feel confident the army will not be found wanting.

Operations Carried Out by the 12th [Secunderabad] Infantry Brigade during the Rebellion in Burma 1931-1932

By Major W. E. H. Talbot, 14th Punjab Regiment

IT IS difficult to state the exact causes of the rebellion, but as far as can be seen at present, the main cause appears to have been the spread of Congress anti-government propaganda from India—fostered by economic distress in Burma.

I will give a brief record of the opening phases and then a more detailed one of the operations of the 12th Infantry Brigade—of which I was Brigade Major.

The Burmese operations were peculiar, inasmuch as we were carrying out all the operations of war under peace regulations and without the help of martial law. The troops were always under the civil officials and were simply acting "in aid of the civil power."

At the time of the first outbreak the regular military garrison of Burma was—

Rangoon—H.Q. Rangoon Bde. Area.
1st Bn. The Buffs.
2|15th Punjab Regt.
Mandalay—1st Madras Pioneers.
14th Fd. Coy. Madras S. & M.
2|20th Burma Rifles.
Maymyo—H.Q. Burma Independent District.
2nd Bn. Ox. and Bucks.
3|20th Burma Rifles.

In addition there were several Battalions of the Burma Military Police, whose chief functions were to guard the Northern and Eastern frontiers of Burma and to provide guards and escorts for civil officials. Each Battalion had a certain number of troops of Mounted Infantry.

Burma consists of two geographical areas—Lower Burma and Upper Burma. Lower Burma has a very heavy rainfall and during the rainy season—June to September—is one vast military obstacle. Upper Burma is comparatively dry and, except for the rivers, can be traversed even during the rainy season.

Organizers of the rebellion had intended it to break out simultaneously in several districts, but their plans went wrong and the rebellion first broke out in the Tharrawaddy district towards the end of December, 1930, and was followed by outbreak in other districts

in Lower Burma later. With the exception of Tharrawaddy, the trouble was, for the time being, quickly put down by the local civil and military police. Companies of the Buffs, 2|15th Punjabs and 3|20th Burmans had to be sent to Tharrawaddy and by February the situation was considered to be quiet enough to withdraw the troops and restore normal civil administration This was a most unfortunate decision as the trouble had only been temporarily driven underground and broke out with renewed vigour as soon as the troops had gone. It then spread rapidly over the districts of Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Henzada, Prome and Insein. The existing garrison was quite insufficient to deal with this situation, so the local government asked the Indian government for more troops. The 1|17th Dogras from Jubbulpore were accordingly sent over at the end of April, 1931. Even these were not sufficient, so on May 22nd the 12th Brigade received orders to be ready to proceed to Burma in four days.

On arrival in Rangoon, Brigade H.Q. was sent to Mandalay, where we opened and took over military charge of Upper Burma on June 11th. The troops under us now were:—

Mandalay—2nd Manchesters (less 2 Coys).
1st Madras Pioneers.
14th Field Company Madras S. & M.
2|20th Burma Rifles.
Shwebo—1 Coy. 2nd Manchesters
Meiktila—1 Coy. 2nd Manchesters.
9 posts along the River Irrawaddy—1|17th Dogra Regt.

At this juncture, the Brigadier became ill and was evacuated to the Maymyo hospital, where he remained until the end of the month. As soon as he returned he and I started on a reconnaissance of our area. In two weeks we had made ourselves acquainted with the lower part of Upper Burma and had thought out a plan for organizing the whole Brigade area into a series of military sub-areas. Before we could put this into effect we were called to Rangoon for a conference held by H.E. the Governor and which was attended by the G.O.C. Burma District, the two Brigade Commanders and certain senior civil officials. At this conference we were told that the situation in Thayetmyo had deteriorated to such an extent that drastic action had to be taken there, and that from 1st August this district would be included in the 12th Brigade area. We were also told that we were to get two more Battalions—the 3|16th Punjabs from the Rangoon Brigade area and the 3|6th Rajputanas from India

The addition of Thayetymo District to our area necessitated a certain amount of change in the plan we had originally formulated. We paid a visit to Thayetmyo, met the civil and military officers there and discussed the situation. This was definitely bad. The whole of the district west of the Irrawaddy was completely in the hands of rebel and dacoit gangs. The rebels, split up into gangs of from 50 to 100 strong were so terrorizing the countryside it was impossible to

get information concerning them. However, the situation in Upper Burma was still quiet. The Brigade Commander therefore decided to concentrate as many troops as possible in Thayetymo district and leave the minimum in the rest of the area. That part of the district East of the river was also fairly quiet so it was decided to make our first effort against the rebels on the west bank. We therefore concentrated the following troops in Thayetmyo West under the command of Lt.-Col. Pottinger, 3|16th Punjab Regt.—

3|16th Punjabs.
1 Coy. 2nd Manchesters.
2½ Coys. 3|16th Rajputanas.
2 Coys. 1|17th Dogras.
1 Coy. 1st Madras Pioneers.
14th Fd. Coy. Madras S. & M. (less 1 sec.).
28th Fd. Amb. (less 2 secs.).
1 Sec. 3 I.G.H.
17th Mule Coy. I.A.S.C.
43 Supply Issue Sec.
4 tps. Mounted Inf. of the Burma Military Police.

The objects of the operations to be carried out were—

(1) To prevent the rebellion spreading northwards.

(2) To restore confidence amongst the civil population and so gain information, without which we were practically helpless.

(3) To squash finally the rebellion in the district.

There were two methods open to us to achieve these objects—

(1) By dispersing the troops in small posts all over the district and so being in strength nowhere, or

(2) By holding the minimum number of posts and using the remainder of the troops as mobile columns and systematically "beating up" successive areas on a definite plan. The former was the defensive method and the latter the offensive.

The Brigade Commander decided on the offensive.

The next problem was where to begin the operations. The topographic and climatic conditions of the northern half of the district allowed of immediate military operations under difficult, though not impossible conditions. In the south the country was in the wet zone, very hilly with dense forest areas and very poor communications. It was therefore decided to commence active operations in the north and whilst holding the south with posts, to drive the rebels southwards into a more restricted area where further operations would follow. Accordingly, portions of the 3|16th Punjab Regiment, 1|17th Dogras, 3|16th Rajputanas and three troops M.I. were concentrated at Minhla in the north. A line of supply was prepared and telegraphic communication was erected by the Government Telegraph Department. During these preparations, two companies of the Dogras and the three troops M.I. were preparing the area for the work to be done.

In the Minbu district to the north the remainder of the Dogras were active in preventing the breakthrough of rebel gangs northwards.

The two mobile columns left Minhla on the 9th and 10th of September respectively. By October 10th both columns were concentrated back in Thayetmyo. During the above period the two columns —operating over two parallel routes—advanced southwards steadily and slowly, visiting every village in the district—some two or three times. Throughout the operations both columns were in wireless and telegraphic communication with each other and with the area commander at Thayetmyo. An Advanced Brigade H.Q. was based on the government launch "Chindwin" on the Irrawaddy during this operation. There was no haste and nothing was left undone which would help to restore confidence in the government and destroy rebel gangs. During the whole of this period the weather was bad, streams were in flood and often in spate, and the roads were deep in mud. By 10th October the north was clear and only required a few fixed posts to be left there temporarily. A short rest was given the troops before commencing active operations in the south of the district.

The next problem to be solved was the deployment of the troops for the operations in the bad country south of the Thayetmyo-Mindon Road. It was impossible, with the troops available, to clean up the whole of this area simultaneously. It was preferable to divide it into two phases of operations with the object of driving the remaining rebels into their last stronghold in that part of the area between Thayetmyo and Kama, where the rebellion in Thayetmyo originally broke out. It was easiest to deploy on the north and east—it was difficult to deploy in the west where the country was dense forest, containing only tracks. The easier deployment, however, would not have given decisive results, so we deployed along the west between Mindon, Sabadan and Gyobin. Operations from this line commenced on October 21st and ended on 15th November. They were repeated a short time later in a modified form. The net result was the complete destruction of all remaining rebel gangs and leaders with the exception of the chief rebel—Saya Nyan—who fled, as was expected, into the jungle between Thayetmyo and Kama. Intensive patrolling by small columns in this area so harried him that he surrendered on December 18th. This finished the rebellion in the West Thayetmyo district and we handed it back to its civil administration.

The next problem that confronted us was to squash the rebellion in Prome and to assist the civil authorities in restoring the district to its normal state. The Burma Military Police were to be withdrawn from the district on November 1st, so we issued orders for the Dogra Regiment to proceed from Minbu and North Thayetmyo and take over from the Military Police in Prome. The situation then was:—

The 3|16th Punjab Regiment and three troops B.M.P., M.I. in Thayetmyo, the Rajputanas and three troops M.I. deployed in depth along the Prome-Allanmyo border carrying out intensive operations

there; the Dogra Regiment concentrating in Prome. Brigade H.Q. moved from Mandalay and opened in Prome on November 1st.

The object of the operations in Prome—according to the instructions received from District H.Q.—was to drive such rebel gangs as were not destroyed or captured, into the inhospitable Pegu Yomas to the East. As in Thayetmyo, the troops available were insufficient to be strong everywhere. It was therefore decided to hold the south lightly with posts and to concentrate the main portion of the troops in clearing the North and West of Prome—prior to dealing drastically with the South. The plan was to leave the Rajputanas and M.I. along the Prome-Allanmyo border to continue their pressure southwards, pivoting on their left in the difficult country in the N.E. corner of Prome. The Dogras were to deploy on a north and south line south of Wettigan with their strength for active operations in the Wettigan-Paungdale area—the centre of activity of the Myoma rebels.

Against these latter the Rajputanas were to co-operate with their right wing from the north. There was no intention of hurrying the advance of the Rajputanas—this was to be methodical and steady and at such a pace as would ensure the thorough clearing of the area. Preparations had been made for the blocking of the area along the foothills of the Yomas. Definite information concerning the rebels was, however, scanty and the "fog of war" did not begin to lift till the middle of November, when it appeared that there were now three bad areas—

The Myoma country—N.E. of Prome—outwardly quiet but suspected of seething with rebellion.

The country both sides of the railway from Sinmizwe to Paungde.

The hilly and wooded country round Ngapaw, along the foothills of the Yomas.

In the two latter areas dacoities were being committed daily.

Orders were accordingly issued for active operations by the Dogra Regiment in the Sinmizwe-Thegon area. The result of these—during which the rebels suffered numerous casualties—was the cleaning up of the area as far south as Thegon.

On 25th November the right wing of the Rajputanas was moved south towards the Myoma country.

On December 14th we divided Prome district into two Military sub-areas—

Prome North—with the Rajputanas, three platoons Manchesters and three troops M.I., under Lt.-Col. Hickie.

Prome South—with the Dogras, one platoon Manchesters and one troop M.I., under Lt.-Col. Malet.

Information now showed, as we had expected, that in spite of all our efforts, the rebels were not at all inclined to leave the plains for

the desolate Yomas. By the end of December, as a result of operations and reconnaissances carried out, the situation appeared to be—

(1) Large numbers of rebels had surrendered and more were coming in every day

(2) The villagers were giving more information and had gained enough confidence in the protection of the government forces to tackle the rebels themselves and had succeeded in killing several of them.

(3) The chief rebel leaders still at large were:—
Bohs Hla Maung and Pan Myaing in the north;
Bohs Po Hla Gyi and Oh Uyun in the south.

It was therefore decided to carry out immediate operations by mobile columns in these two areas and the posts along the foothills of the Yomas were withdrawn. The columns of the Dogras and one troop M.I., operating in the south, on their very first day out, killed Oh Nyun and five of his followers and wounded and captured several more. Boh Po Hla Gyi fled and was for a time lost sight of.

A column consisting of portions of the Manchesters and the Rajputanas and three troops M.I. occupied the Myoma country and effected the surrender of Boh Pan Myaing on 8th January, 1932. These latter operations were followed by further operations in the Tonye Reserved Forest further north which resulted in the dispersal of a gang which fled into Thayetmyo, where they were hunted down and killed by the Civil Police and a platoon of the 3|16th Punjabs. Boh Hla Maung still eluded capture.

Towards the end of January, two more operations by mobile columns were carried out in order to clear finally the district of all rebel leaders and gangs. Those carried out in the Thegon-Paungde area lasted eight days and resulted in the killing of Boh Po Hla Gyi by infuriated villagers. Those carried out by the Rajputanas and the Manchesters in the north resulted in the surrender of Boh Hla Maung. This was really the end of the active operations for the 12th Brigade.

The whole of these operations, from early August till the first week in February, were carried out under most difficult conditions of climate and terrain and for the troops were continuous and intensive—except for very short periods of rest The operations involved long and severe marches—generally at night. Though failures were many, due to an elusive and well-informed enemy, final success was due to the determination, discipline and cheerful optimism of the troops. Owing to the precautions taken by the medical authorities the health of the troops remained excellent.

What I have said gives, I hope, a general idea of the work of the Brigade in Burma but the main lessons to be learnt from this campaign were not so much from the fighting side as from a study

of the system of operations adopted and the administration problems that cropped up.

First, as regards the system we employed. Sir Charles Crosthwaite in his book "The Pacification of Burma 1885-88" has written the following:—

> "It was found necessary to restrain firmly the tendency of the local officials to fritter away the strength of the force in small posts. If this had been allowed to go on unchecked there would not have been a men left to form a moveable column."

And again he says.

> "The commissioners and district officers like to cover their districts with a perfect network of small posts at short distances from each other. If they had their way there would not be a man left to move about."

This tendency still existed in 1931 and was so ingrained in the minds of the civil officials—particularly the juniors—that it was the only method of military assistance known to them. This tendency was one of the greatest difficulties the Brigade Commander had to contend against. To a soldier's mind, this system of fixed posts involves a purely defensive policy, dispersion of force and no reserves.

Moreover, it was imperative for the troops to fight for their information.

The advantages of our policy of mobile columns were:

(1) A steady and lasting improvement in the confidence of the inhabitants, resulting in more reliable information.

(2) The eventual weariness of the villagers on account of being visited by the troops at all hours of the day and night from all directions at unknown intervals of time and the villagers' ignorance of the exact position of the troops from hour to hour. In order to stop their disturbed conditions the villagers, on several occasions, took the law into their own hands and killed rebels who had come to their village to demand food.

(3) The eventual surrender of rebels at police stations, or to their own priests, owing to being continually harried and chased with risk of an early death, by the troops.

By the time the 12th Brigade arrived in Burma there was little real fighting left to be done. Otherwise, it is possible that with more severe punishment owing to casualties, the end of the rebellion might have come sooner. The rebels had no further stomach for fighting. This fact, together with the very close and hilly nature of the country and the difficulties of transport, made any useful employment of the Vickers gun impossible. Consequently the M.G. Company in all

Indian battalions was turned into a rifle company of two platoons, thus increasing the rifle strength per battalion to 14 platoons. The M.G. Company of the Manchesters was organized into two rifle and one M.G. platoons. The M.G.'s of all battalions, however, were on several occasions used for demonstrations of fire power to large assemblies of villagers. These demonstrations had not only a great moral effect, but also without a doubt proved a great deterrent to possible rebel recruits. Lewis guns were used freely throughout the operations. Owing to the nature of the country they were usually carried by a man on patrol and columns. The pack mule was only for prolonged operations.

For our signal communications we had an existing framework of the Government Telegraph lines. These were supplemented by a Brigade Signal Section, 2 W|T. Sections, a Pack Cable Section, and native runners. Signal centres were established in the areas of operations from which communication forward was by W|T and runner and back to Brigade H.Q. by W|T or telegraph.

The supply arrangements worked smoothly and well and such problems as arose were efficiently overcome by the Brigade Supply Officer. The normal peace system of supply was used as far as conditions allowed. In the case of large mobile columns special arrangements had to be made to dump supplies ahead at selected points. Columns, however, did not always visit posts where rations had been dumped, so the rebels could not be sure that because rations had been dumped at any particular post, the troops would visit that area. It was found very few supplies could be obtained locally

For the active operations carried at Thayetmyo and Prome districts one section of No. 3 I.G.H., 28th Fd. Amb. (less 2 sections) and 14 Sanitary Sec. were attached to the 12th Brigade.

At the commencement of the operations we had fears of a very large percentage of sick from malaria. However, as matters turned out, our fears were unfounded for the low percentage of sick was remarkable.

These results must be put down to two main causes—

(1) The excellent arrangements made by the medical authorities and the meticulous care and attention of the Brigade S.M.O. in everything that pertained to the health of the troops.

(2) The discipline of the troops themselves and the attention paid by both British and Indian officers to all the instructions issued.

Against malaria the precautions taken were—

(1) Use of mosquito nets wherever possible.

(2) Use of P.C. or bamber oil.

(3) Daily issue of quinine or plasmoquine. The latter is a new drug and was being tried in Burma for the first time.

During the operations, a company of the 1st Madras Pioneers and H.Q. and two Secs. of the 14th Fd. Coy. Madras Sappers and Miners carried out work of a very high order in the construction and repair of roads and bridges. Their work was also continuous in that they worked during the whole of the Thayetmyo operations and again in the Prome operations until early in January.

It may possibly be thought that six months was a long period for 3¼ Bns. and 7 Tps. of M.I. to quell a rebellion in two districts. But when an enemy is not only elusive through possessing a perfect system of intelligence, but also refuses to fight and breaks up into small roving and pillaging gangs; when the inhabitants are more terrified of the rebels than they are of the troops; when information is consequently difficult or impossible to get; when operations have to be conducted without violence or destruction, as is incumbent on a civilized Empire; and, above all, when the enemy of today are, it is to be hoped, the friends of tomorrow, it is obvious that more care and time is necessary for the conduct of such an operation than for one in which the full power of the troops can be used.

Our operations throughout were based on the principle that concentration of force on a definite plan against successive objectives will produce the best results in the suppression of a rebellion as it does in an ordinary war.

In conclusion, a point worthy of notice is the fact that no bitterness whatever appeared to exist amongst the villagers against the troops, British or Indian, at the conclusion of the operations. On the contrary, their attitude towards the troops on their departure was markedly friendly—farewell pwes or dances being given by the villagers in their honour and presents being offered. We felt that this was a gratifying proof of the restraint and impartiality which characterized the behaviour of the troops during the whole of the operations.

The First Civil War in Alberta

By E. A. Corbett

FROM the days of the great explorers—MacKenzie, Thompson and Simon Fraser—to 1821, the history of Alberta is the story of a bitter and often bloody rivalry between the two great fur trading companies, The Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company, a struggle which did more than anything else to destroy the confidence of the Indians in the justice and decency of the white man, and which led to demoralizing abuses. In the journals of David Harmon, David Thompson and others, frequent references are made to the debauchery of the red men. But in Harmon's Journal incidents stand out in direct contrast. The first is a lengthy description of the drunkenness and villany of the Indians and white men at the Swan River post; the second tells of the orderly villages and kindly hospitality of a tribe of Assiniboines whose country had not yet been visited by the white traders.

The long battle for supremacy in the fur trade which began its open hostility on the Red River with the coming of the Selkirk settlers spread out on a wide front east and west, north and south, until every post from Fort William to the Peace and on into the Rockies had joined battle for the upper hand.

In that struggle every form of trickery and violence was used to win the Indians from allegiance to one or the other company. For instance in the diary of Alexander Henry, the younger, a contemporary of Harmon, Thompson and Fraser, there is this entry:

> "April 30th, 1804—Indians having asked for liquor and having promised to decamp and hunt well all summer, I gave them some. Grand Guele stabbed Capot Rouge. Le Boeuf stabbed his young wife in the arm. Little Shell almost beat his mother's brains out with a club, and there was terrible fighting all round. I sowed garden seeds."

The battle of Sevenoaks in June, 1816, in which Governor Semple of the Selkirk colony lost his life was the deciding factor in a situation already ripe for war. The Nor'Westers had determined to drive the Selkirk settlers from the country. Lord Selkirk, to realize his dream of settlement, had accumulated share enough in the Hudson's Bay Company to give him the balance of power, and as a result in spite of the opposition of Sir Alexander MacKenzie, now head of the Nor'West Company, the Hudson's Bay Company granted Selkirk 116,000 square miles of territory which took in part of Manitoba, and part of the State of Minnesota and North Dakota, and which was to be known as Assiniboia.

Two powerful men faced each other—Selkirk, the philanthropist, and Sir Alexander MacKenzie, hard headed business man whom Selkirk had defied. The death of Governor Semple and the taking of Fort Douglas was swiftly followed by the capture of Fort William, the headquarters of the Nor'Westers, by Lord Selkirk and his strong band of Swiss mercenaries from Montreal.

The war took on a new aspect now. It was to be a battle to the death.

But in 1817 a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Prince Regent at Quebec commanding all persons in the Indian territories to cease hostilities and requiring all officers and men to leave the services of the Hudson's Bay and North-West companies within twenty-four hours. The proclamation went further and demanded that no blockades should be made to interrupt the free passage of traders and their merchandise, furs and provisions through the North West Territory and that all persons should be free to pursue their accustomed trade without molestation.

But the proclamation was completely ignored by both companies. Governor Williams, who had succeeded Semple as Governor of Assiniboine, openly referred to the proclamation as "damned nonsense." Further north the leaders of the opposite camp were equally defiant. In the Athabasca country, McLeod of the North West Company said to his men: "Go to it, my lads; there is no law in the Indian Territory". Thus civil war came for the first, and let us hope, for the last time into Alberta.

There was great excitement in Montreal. Under the very nose of the Prince Regent and in open defiance of his proclamation the Hudson's Bay Company prepared for action. An expedition of 130 armed men set out for the Athabasca country in April, 1819, and reached Fort Chipewyan in October. Colin Robertson and John Clarke were in command.

Meanwhile the Nor'Westers had succeeded in intimidating the Indians to such an extent that they refused to have any dealings with the Hudson's Bay Company's traders. Some of the ablest of the Nor-West Company's partners were at Fort Chipewyan. They were not in the least cowed by the approach of the Hudson's Bay Company's army. Scotsmen have ever loved a fight and here was a bonny fight coming to their doors. Simon McGillivray, Benjamin Frobisher, Samuel Black, George McTavish, John Duncan, Campbell and many another whose name was known throughout the West, were in charge of the North-West Company's interests in the Athabasca district and were at Fort Chipewyan when Robertson arrived. The latter took up his position in the old Hudson's Bay quarters not far from the Fort of the Nor'Westers. But within ten days Robertson was captured.

Robertson was kept prisoner all winter but communicated regularly with his men by messages in code concealed in whisky kegs

which the Nor'West Company allowed them to receive at regular intervals. In the spring the Nor'Westers decided to send their prisoner to Fort William with the fur brigade. Accompanying him were McTavish and McGillivray, Shaw, McIntosh and Frobisher. On the way down Robertson outwitted his captors and escaped from them at Cumberland House. Meanwhile Governor Williams of the Selkirk Settlement and Red River had heard of Robertson's capture. He immediately organized a company of the De Meuron soldiers, the same men who two years before under Lord Selkirk had captured Fort William. He took up his position at Grand Rapids just where the Saskatchewan empties into Lake Winnipeg. Here he met John Clarke, Robertson's chief lieutenant, who had preceded the Nor'-Westers a few days. Clarke informed Williams that the Nor'Westers were close at hand. Williams had two four-pound brass cannon and a number of barges. The barges were used to block the river and with the cannon mounted to command the situation, Clarke and Williams waited. On the 18th June, Frobisher and Campbell arrived and on the 23rd the remainder of the Brigade. All of the North-West Company's partners and the clerks and voyageurs were easily captured.

According to the journals of the North-West Company, the prisoners taken on this occasion were treated with unnecessary violence. Frobisher received a blow on the head that resulted in madness. He was kept a close prisoner for several months but escaped on Sept. 30th and made his way to the nearest Nor'West Company's post, but he was forced through illness to give up and allow his two faithful servants to return to the post for help. It was seven days before they returned to find poor Frobisher lying dead beside the ashes of the fire they had kindled for him.

Events of this nature were bound to have a sharp reaction and decent men on both sides began to realize the wastefulness and futility of their course of action. Union was absolutely essential if the fur trade was to be carried on. In 1820, Lord Selkirk died in France, a disheartened and much abused man. Sir Alexander MacKenzie passed away the same year and with the death of these two men the chief obstacles in the way of the amalgamation of the two companies were removed.

In July, 1820, a meeting of the partners of the Nor'West Company was held at Fort William and the first steps towards union with the Hudson's Bay Company were taken. Delegates were sent to England to confer with the London officials of the Company. But on their arrival they found that the union had already been effected and the deed poll executed on March 26th, 1821.

According to this agreement the North-West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company were merged under the old name of the "Gentlemen Adventurers Trading into Hudson's Bay" and the jurisdiction of the Company was extended to include all the territory re-

ecntly under dispute. The jurisdiction of the new company was sanctioned by an Act of the British Parliament, and after relating the evil consequences of competition, feuds, etc., further extended the jurisdiction of the Courts of Upper and Lower Canada to the control and punishment of all persons guilty of crime and offences within Rupert's Land and the North West Territories. Thus ended a long warfare in which there had been loss of life, waste of time, and the good purposes of such disinterested men as Thompson and Alexander Henry and Simon Fraser had been diverted and delayed.

Pioneer of Institute Gets New Post

Col. D. W. B. Spry

One of the founders of the Institute, Colonel D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D., P.P.C.L.I., was responsible in large measure for its early success. Members extend congratulations and best wishes on his appointment as Director of Organization and Personal Services at National Defence Headquarters.

XI. XI. XI.

THE annual Armistice Ball held under the auspices of the Alberta Military Institute on the night of November 11 attracted members of the Institute and their friends in large numbers. Plans had been laid with unusual care to insure the success of this annual festival, as popular with the civilian public as with the soldiers themselves.

Naturally, the date has particular significance for the soldier fourteen years after that strange silence had fallen upon Europe so that to sit a few minutes in the dug-out built at the entrance of the ballroom and live some flaming moment again in memory amounted for many of us to an act of reverence in the midst of revelry. The construction of the dug-out was the work of the 13th Field Company whose sappers thereby demonstrated that they are not behind in their training. Guns forming part of the decorative scheme were supplied by the Calgary half-company, Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. Sentries of both branches of the Forces were on duty at the doors.

Regimental and family party headquarters were open in various suites of the hotel.

Members of the Institute and guests were received in the Oval Room by Mrs. W. L. Walsh, Mrs. H. H. Matthews and Mrs. L. F. Page.

Travel Impressions of China 1926 - 1928

Lieut. D. A. MacDonald

CHINA has been much in the public eye and a number of able speakers have covered the subject very thoroughly. For this reason I will confine my remarks to subjects that they are not likely to have been touched on.

From 1926 to 1928 civil war was waged in China between the North and the South. The Northerners were assisted by White Russians and the Southerners, at first, by Communists. The Communists were later discarded due to difficulties.

Later they organized counter revolutions behind the Southerners or Nationalists. The Nationalists were victorious in spite of inferior equipment, they were a smaller race, operating hundreds of miles away from home, having to contend with counter revolutions fostered by the discarded communists, with public opinion of nearly all foreigners against them—in fact, laboring against every disadvantage except that they were fighting for what they thought was a just cause.

Most of the victories were won by propaganda. Any stiff opposition was by the White Russians fighting for the Northerners and they were usually left to cover the retreat of the same Northerners. Travelling conditions during such a campaign were not conducive to comfort or dispatch. All transport had been commondeered by the rival armies and it was necessary to go on troop trains, or any kind of passenger conveyance. Added to this was the difficulty of getting a passport. Deserting soldiers were numerous and banditry was prevalent.

There are 53 dialects spoken in China and it is quite common to hear two Chinese speaking English as they do not understand each other's dialect.

By meeting such men as Roy Chapman Andrews, General Sutton, Admiral Shiskine—Imperial Russian ex-Admiral and chief of motor transport for the Mongol Government, a number of traders who had been driven out of Mongolia by the Soviet, some Far Eastern characters such as the " Horse Thief" and the "Tiger"—they taught me a lot on condition that I would one day get their names into print—Moses, who sold imaginary rifles to people without money and made a handsome profit, General Mercoloff—military adviser to the Governor of Shantung province who had the taxes collected

20 years in advance; Larson—a Swede who had lived with the Mongols for thirty years and had been made a duke; Morris Kohen—at one time personal bodyguard to Dr Sun Yat Sen but now lining his own nest; Sven Hedin—Swedish scientist; it was possible to learn a lot about the country. Acting on their advice I have travelled all over North China without a passport and to Mongolia with a piece of paper.

It is my opinion that the literal translation of my name and my firm had a great deal to do with my getting about. Both, printed in Chinese characters on the back of my business card, have extricated me from many tight corners. The closest they could come to the pronunciation of my name was "Ma Dong Yu" which literally means "Horse be patient" while that of my firm was "Special Blessing." The sight of my card always caused a laugh and from then on the difficulties melted away.

Troops had had instructions to demand passports. Their instructions did not seem to go beyond this as, when no passport was forthcoming, they seemed at a loss what to do. A shake of the head and the card usually did the trick,. This usually took at least half a day as a man speaks for ten minutes and your interpreter, if any, says "He says no."

Mongolia was my first interior trip. I had been travelling in Manchuria from whence all foreigners had been driven by the Soviet during 1925-26 and all efforts on my part to secure a passport to enter Mongolia were futile. There are two main ways to enter Mongolia from China. The first, from Manchuli and Hailar in Manchuria, and the second from Kalgan, a frontier outpost on the extreme North of China proper and just inside the Great Wall. The trip from both places to Urga, the capital of outer Mongolia, is made by car or camel caravan across the Gobi. The trip from Manchuli and Hailar is fairly level so I decided to make the Kalgan one.

Kalgan is reached by railroad from Peking, built 20 years ago and never kept up. The road parallels the Great Wall and takes one through some very wild country. If the rails due to spikes pulling out of rotten ties, the smells of quilted cotton clothes lined with sheepskin and worn by unwashed humanity don't kill you, and you do not die of suffocation due to the crowd in the box car which did not move for thirteen hours, some very interesting racial characteristics could have been studied. The crowd included Chinese, Buriats, Mongols, Kurds, two Turks and a few Russians. All passenger coaches had been commandeered. The railroad, built by British capital, had never been paid for and if the Chinese customs had not been handled by foreigners even the interest would not have been assured.

Kalgan was reached at 1 A.M.. It is a walled city with a view of the Great Wall winding over the tops of the mountains North

towards Mongolia. A rickshaw man, with no instruction, finds one a place to sleep, one's chit produced the next morning was delivered to the man who could speak a few words of English and who hired a truck and driver to go to Mongolia at the rate of $80 per day,—which was a reasonable insurance against bandits—paid $50 squeeze to the local governor to allow the truck outside the city wall,—the governor was a shareholder in the bus line to Mongolia—and after passing through the terminal of one of the most interesting caravan routes in the world the trip to Mongolia was started.

The Gobi is about 3,000 feet above the Kalgan area and the climb was nearly too much for an empty truck. Several caravans of camels and cars were passed, all heavily loaded but carrying from six to twelve passengers who put in their good work of pushing on the steep places

From Shanghai, Chunking is reached by nine-day boat trip. On the way up the Yangtze gorges are passed . From Chunking a ten-day trip overland by sedan chair takes one to Chengtu. During the chair trip it was often more comfortable to walk. This never lasted long, however, due to the heat as the bearers were hard to keep up to and usually asked you to get in again as they were in a hurry to reach a certain stopping place by night.

Shansi province proved well worth while. In order to get there the first part of the trip was made in a military car—at least we had a military flag and a very old Ford. I had no passport so took an officer going on leave who supplied the flag and did a lot of explaining every time we were stopped. We started from Tientsin and left the car at a point about 150 miles south of Peking where a narrow gauge French railroad ran west through the mountains to Taiyuanfu. The trip from Tientsin was made over one of the infamous postal roads that were constructed for two-wheeled Peking carts. The trip on the narrow gauge was very interesting as it wound upwards through some very interesting mountain country. Governor Yen Shi Shan was being besieged by representatives of the Northern, Southern and Christian General's armies on my arrival all wanting to join them. He was conveniently ill until he had made up his mind. I stayed a week and managed to get back to Peking a few days before he joined the Southerners. Shansi province had at that time an army of 200,000 men. They were armed with all kinds of equipment from the most up-to-date field guns, machine guns and rifles to bamboo spears.

Shanghai is the headquarters of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps —reputed to be the most efficient and surely the most active militia organization in the world. They are self-maintained except for equipment and have companies of artillery, light horse, infantry and machine guns. British, French, Russian, Portugese and Americans have their own companies with a Scandinavian company. They have also nine armoured cars. They were very busy as the Northern and Southern armies were at the gates.

Amoy, Swatow and Foochow need no particular mention except perhaps Pagoda anchorage at Foochow and the wonderful rocky natural harbors at the three places, polo played on donkeys, or dozens of wounded men crawling into the cities to die on the side of the streets for lack of attention..

The district surrounding Hong Kong is the most active piracy area in the world. The coast line north to Foochow is rocky and affords more natural harbors than any similar stretch of coastline in the world. All small coasting steamers carry six or eight Sikh guards, the officers and first class passengers are protected by steel bulkheads, steel plates, steel bars, and barbed wire is strung along the railings to keep off boarders. The interior protection is to make it difficult for pirates who have shipped as passengers to gain control of the ship. Even with these precautions ships are often captured.

To Toisan a boat is taken from Hong Kong to Kongmoon, four hours sail. From Kongmoon a train takes one to Toisan, the capital, approximately 100 miles away. This train is, I believe, the oddest in the world. The roadbed was built by Chinese under the direction of an engineer who had worked on railway construction in the States but with no technical training. The roadbed is laid through the paddy fields, and has very little, if any, ballast. Second hand equipment was purchased and has not been kept up. The coil springs and all metal parts are falling away in large flakes as they do not seem to use oil. Half the passengers are troops for protection and behind the train comes an armoured train and troops with machine guns and rapid fire rifles.

Travel in South China is largely by river motor boat, junk or sampan in the interior. In a country where the rivers rise and fall seventy feet in a season many things can happen during the spells of walking, riding and sailing. In one case I spent a week in an old Chinese temple with forty soldiers for company, in another a week with Buddhist monks in a monastery where the soldiers had eaten all the sacred fish, and several times with isolated foreigners who were getting unbalanced with the loneliness—several were unbalanced.

In one case after travelling 250 miles overland across Kwangsi province after a two weeks trip up river I was taken for a deserter from the Foreign Legion in French Indo-China.

The island of Hainan was going through a private war at the time of my visit and communist snipers were very active at the river crossings. Due to the shallow anchorage coasting boats have to anchor several miles offshore and passengers and freight go ashore in sampans.

South China leaves a strong impression of pigs, monsoons and prickly heat. Winter is the best time to travel but it is in the summer that the trip nearly always has to be made. River forts have a

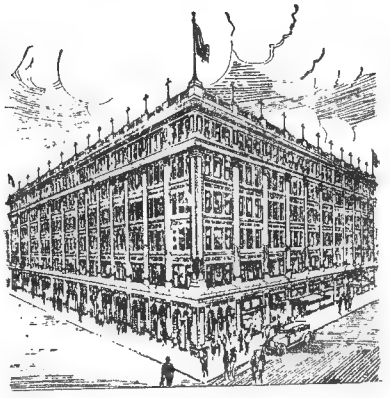
bad habit of clearing their cannon just as a boat is passing and if there is anyone who does not believe that there are still first mates capable of inspiring enough fear to cause a man to jump overboard and drown he has only to spend a short time on the China coast.

Living conditions are gradually improving. Interior towns are tearing down the wall around the city and building wider, paved streets. Electric light and telephones are making their appearance farther back each year. Work is done or supervised by Germans in the interior.

Chinese are loquacious at all times among themselves but to appreciate this one should hear two of them talking for the benefit of their admiring friends over a newly installed telephone.

All the time that I have been typing this the sensation of having a number of Chinese crowding around me to see all I was doing has been almost physical. When one travels in China all thoughts of privacy must be left behind.

Hudson's Bay Company.



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The Red Man's Home

By E. A. Corbett

FOR centuries before the white man came great tribes of Indians occupied Western Canada. It is not known definitely where they came from or when they first appeared. Physically the Blackfoot, Sioux, Assiniboine or Stoneys and some of the Crees and Sarcees conform to the plains type. The same type is found among the Kootenays who lived on the plains until the middle of the 18th century when they were driven across the Rockies by the Blackfoot. Many of the Crees and Ojibwa, however, present quite different characteristics so it is likely that there are three or four strains present among the plains tribes.

The Blackfoot, Assiniboine and Sioux have undoubtedly lived on the prairies for centuries. The Sarcee probably migrated from the Peace River country to the region around Edmonton about the 15th or 16th century. The Ojibwa, on the other hand, are believed to be post-European immigrants to the prairies. The language spoken by the Sioux and the Assiniboine is not found outside the prairie regions but the Blackfoot speak an Algonquin dialect.

Fairly definite information is available as to the distribution of the Western Indians, their tribal groupings and their habits and of all the tribal groupings the Blackfoot Confederacy was most feared, not because of their numbers, but because he was by nature a fierce and relentless warrior. Furthermore, his skill in horsemanship gave him great mobility either in attacking an enemy or in hunting the buffalo; for he had broken to his use large numbers of the wild horses which had spread over the American plains from the Spanish stock brought into Mexico in the 16th century.

For the plains tribes—Blackfoot, Crees and Assiniboines—food was for the most part plentiful, whereas many of the smaller tribes in the far north were often on the verge of starvation.

Extravagant hospitality to strangers appears to have been an unchanging custom among all the Western red men. Whatever their ultimate designs, a stranger was entitled to a certain period of entertainment and a place to sleep. It was not until many years of trickery and deceit had undermined their confidence in the white man that the Western Indians began to show signs of hostility.

The Blackfoot Confederacy was organized in two groups, civil and military, each with a chief. The first was called Sakatow, the orator, and the office appeared to be hereditary. He presided in every council except one of war. He had couriers who travelled from camp to camp and brought news of the condition of the people, where the

buffalo were feeding and in which direction they were moving. The war chief looked on the civil chief with contempt. He acquired his position on the field of battle. Men married at 21 and women at 16 or 18. Polygamy was practised as one wife was rarely able to do all the work required of her, but adultery was punished with death; "not", says David Thompson, "upon religious or moral principles but upon a high right of property."

By the time the first white men came into Alberta, the Indians of the South were well equipped with horses in which they counted their wealth and in which they paid their debts and bought their wives.

In every large camp a number of young men called soldiers were appointed to keep peace and order. The chief duty of this police force was to control the gambling activities of the young men. A story which illustrates the aborigine's love of gambling is told by Father Lacombe.

One day a Cree and a Blackfoot each left his tribe on a scalp-hunting expedition . . . Suddenly at the summit of a hill which each one climbed from a different side the two young savages came face to face . . . The peace pipe was lighted and they sat down and after some conversation in the sign language they decided to have what they called a "hard game" . . .

Preparations were soon made and each piled all his possessions—pipe, rifle, clothing, trophies—on the ground beside him . . The game went on until the Cree had lost everything he had to the Blackfoot. The Blackfoot rose to go. "Wait," said the Cree, "I am not satisfied. Will you play some more?"

"But you have nothing left to bet on the game. What do you wish to play with?" . . . .

"My scalp," said the Cree . . . .

The game began again . . . . Fortune did not change and in a few minutes the poor Cree saw his last chance disappear. Without changing for an instant the calm expression with which he had watched all his equipment disappear the unfortunate Cree knelt before his conqueror. The Blackfoot, with what Father Lacombe calls a ferocious cold bloodedness, seized the scalplock in his fist and with a sure hand traced a bloody circle on the other's skull and violently tore off the scalp; then without a groan or a cry of pain the mutilated Cree went and washed his bleeding head in the stream. The Blackfoot followed him and, using his kerchief, bound up the Cree's head. Then silently the two sat down again and began to smoke the pipe of peace.

But Father Lacombe continues to relate that the Blackfoot, in pity, offered to return the Cree his possessions except his scalp; which

done the Cree, finding himself once more in possession of his goods, offered to play again.

And once more the game began, this time with increased passion and excitement. . . . Would fortune continue to strip the vanquished Cree of all his possession? No. This time she changed her favorite and slowly but surely the Blackfoot saw his equipment pass into the hands of the Cree until he was despoiled of all he owned. The vanquished had become the conqueror and like the Cree the Blackfoot soon found himself with nothing to stake except his scalp. Like the Cree also he placed that in play and held himself with the same high courage. He lost; and without a sigh prepared himself for the horrible operation With the same fine triumph on his countenance the Cree traced the gory circle on the Blackfoot's head and wrenched the scalp from his skull.

"You are brave," said the Cree. "Take your arms and your clothing and go back to your people with my scalp and I will go back to my people with yours."

And Father Lacombe relates that both warriors, satisfied with the success of their expedition, smoked again the pipe of peace and turned towards home.

•

The same religious belief seems to have been common to all the Indians. To the Great Manitou everything in heaven and earth belongs. All of them, wherever found, believe profoundly in immortality of tht soul.

The most barbarous of all practices of the Plains Indians was the Sun Dance, a kind of initiation ceremony for young warriors which usually took place once a year. A natural amphitheatre was chosen. In the centre a pole was firmly fastened into the ground from the top of which ropes were suspended corresponding to the number of initiates.

When the hour of celebration drew near the young men were led out. A skewer of bone or steel was passed through the fleshy part of the back below the shoulders and this was attached to one of the ropes. Then the tom-toms began to beat and the singers raised their voices in haunting wild song. Slowly at first the beat of the drums marked the speed with which the bleeding youths circled the grim maypole. Then faster and faster the young men leaped and strained against the ropes as they circled the pole. The weaker fainted and were torn by relatives from their bondage but the stronger continued for hours until the skewer pulled itself free from the flesh.

With all the filth and drunkenness and indecency which followed in the wake of the English traders one feels that before the white man came the Indians of the Western plains were a magnificent peo-

ple. Strong physically, sound morally and sufficient unto themselves economically they were, as one writer has said, worthy of the country in which they lived.

With the conclusion of Mr. McInnes in "The Shadow of the Rockies" most will agree: "The people of the West are not as proud of their Indians as they should be. There has been too much of the tendency to think of them as so much comic material to be produced on gala days to make a shopkeeper's holiday and too little of the realization of the fact that they and not the gaping crowds that at stampede time sit in the grandstands are the real people of Alberta."

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Some Observations on Six Months Duty in England

By Major C. W. Devey, L.S H (R.C.)

IN April, 1931, I received the welcome but unexpected tidings that I was to proceed to the Senior Officers' School, for the course commencing the following May.

On arriving at London, a cheery representative of the War Office met me with a car, transport for baggage, and instructions as to how and when to reach Sheerness; having been at school in Kent, however, this latter was not the mystery to me that it might have been

One had that "new boy" feeling on reporting at the school, knowing no one, whilst everybody else seemed to have hosts of friends.

However, by the end of the first day, one felt thoroughly at home, and a more congenial crowd of students and instructors it would be hard to find.

In accordance with the usual custom I was known as "Canada", and apparently expected to be a mine of information regarding the North American continent—at all events I was asked for an opinion on subjects, varying from the effect of prohibition in the U.S.A. to the value of C.P.R. stock as an investment.

The course at Sheerness is divided into lectures by the Staff and visiting officers from Commands, indoor exercises, demonstrations on models, and finally a series of exercises on the ground.

Like most of our regimental officers who attend this course, I have been conducting Royal Schools for several years; personally I found it a most refreshing change to be under instruction and subjected to criticism, after so many years as a "teacher".

Many of the students were p.s.c. men and one had to "grind" for the first few weeks to catch up, but everyone was very helpful and it was instructive to work with the trained staff officer.

The course is divided into three syndicates, of approximately fifteen students in each; these are changed at half term.

Each syndicate is again subdivided into groups, consisting of three combatant officers, with others attached, possibly.

There are two captains R.N. on each course, and one or two R.A.F. officers; in addition, on my course, there were representatives from the R.A.O.C. and R.A.M.C.—these constitute the "others".

In each group the work is detailed by the staff, i.e. Number one, an appreciation; Number two, brigade orders; Number three, artillery orders, etc., according to the requirements of the exercise.

This ensures the same person not being continually employed on the one job.

My first effort was the orders for an artillery brigade—which it was very fortunate that no gunner had to work on.

Included in the course were visits to the Army Educational School at Shorncliffe, the 3rd Bn. Tank Corps at Lydd, the Aerial Gunnery School, R.A.F. Eastchurch, and the S.M.E., at Chatham.

These were, naturally, of great interest to anyone who had not seen the regular army since the war.

The new type of tank is a great improvement on the vehicle which most of you remember, and I was particularly impressed by the type of personnel in the Royal Tank Corps.

We were allowed a ride in a tank and our crew consisted of the Navy, a gunner, Army Service Corps and myself—the Navy, being senior, was O.C. ship and superintended navigation, the gunner fought it, the R.A.S.C. was chief engineer and I was lucky enough to be detailed as look-out in the "fore-top".

I was particularly glad, at Chatham, to have the opportunity of seeing both assault bridging and the new collapsible boat, as I was desirous of ascertaining the feasibility of swimming horses from either.

I came to the conclusion that the boat was eminently suitable for this purpose, whilst assault bridging was not.

The Royal Air Force gave us a very convincing demonstration of the effect which can be produced by low flying aircraft, in both frontal and lateral attack.

Protection against A.F.V.'s was a subject which provided much discussion at the S.O.S.—it is a difficult problem—particularly as the A.T. weapon one was considering is only itself in the theoretical stage.

Owing to the kindness of the two naval students, we were enabled to visit, in Sheerness dockyard, a submarine, destroyer and the "Renown", which had been our Admiral's last command.

I should have stated that one of the Navy was promoted Rear-Admiral whilst on the course, which was an occasion for justifiable celebration and further gave us the privilege of watching him being "piped" over the side, when we visited his old ship.

The Mess at Sheerness is very comfortable, and with every one dining in there was plenty of fun and amusement. The dining room

is arranged in small tables to seat six and there is a very pleasant absence of formality.

As is common throughout the army the facilities for recreation and exercise were very good—five tennis courts, three squash courts, cricket, beagles and golf—to suit one's taste or the season of the year.

The C.I.G.S. and Adjutant General both visited the school.

On conclusion of the course at Sheerness, I reported to the 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards in the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot for the month of August.

During this month a test mobilization of the 1st Division—which by the way is commanded by General Harmon, an old friend of the Canadian cavalry—was carried out, lasting two weeks.

This was extremely interesting, as the authorized spectators, who numbered some 400, were allowed to inspect an Infantry Brigade, Artillery Brigades, both field and light, a Cavalry regiment, a mechanized Field Company and Field Park, Divisional Signals, Royal Army Service Corps, Field Ambulance and an Ordnance Mobile Workshop.

These inspections were mainly carried out in the Long Valley during the first week. The second week was to have been devoted to operations, but owing to very inclement weather they were cancelled early on the third day. The troops were all issued with a ration of rum on their return to barracks.

Owing to the 1st Division scheme, I had no opportunity of seeing the 5th as a regiment, but accompanied one squadron, who marched down to the south coast from Aldershot, and carried out some minor guerilla tactics with them en route.

I had never really seen Aldershot before, as my only previous visit had been to a hospital during the war.

It is a most interesting station and I enjoyed a "busman's holiday" every Sunday, attending different church parades.

From Aldershot I moved to Tidworth, to do a month with the 11th Hussars Armoured Car regiment.

This was great value, as it gave me an opportunity which I had long desired, of seeing the practical application of armoured car tactics.

The 11th have, without question, done a first rate job and are the direct cause of such energetic consideration of the means of defence against A.F.V.'s.

During the combined training of the Command a special unit was organized for the protection of H.Q.'s and rearward services.

It consisted of a hundred sappers, divided into two sections. The whole were mechanized and each section was capable of providing six road blocks. Each road block had an A.T. gun, Lewis gun, A.T. mines and a collapsible wire barricade—the latter was made of concertina wire, similar to that used by the French in the war, and was secured across a road by attaching to trees, etc. It has proved very effective under test.

During my period in the Old Country, I was able to attend the Aldershot and Tidworth Tattoos, Trooping the Colour, the Royal Tournament and the R.A.F. pageant at Hendon.

These were all extraordinary good shows, with the Aldershot Tattoo, of course, supreme—personally I consider the march, in slow time, of the massed bands of the Aldershot Command, the "piece de resistance".

If any of you are in the British Isles and have not already seen the Scottish War Memorial at Edinburgh, may I recommend that you do so.

It is one of the most—if not the most—impressive memorials in existence, and alone is worth a visit to the old historic city of the Scot.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the consideration shown to visitors from Canada, by the War Office and the staff of our High Commissioner's office; both were at all times only too anxious to do anything that was at all possible for one.

The Institute's Dinner to His Excellency

THE Alberta Military Institute realized an ambition which dated back to the arrival of Their Excellencies in Canada and even further when on the evening of September 16, 1932, the members entertained the Earl and Countess of Bessborough at dinner in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary.

The dinner was one of the most notable not only in the history of the Institute but of the city.

MAYOR'S OFFICE
Calgary, Canada

September 21, 1932.

Honorary Secretary,
Alberta Military Institute,
7th Floor, Calgary Public Building,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

Kindly accept the sincere thanks of Mrs. Davison and myself for the privilege of being present at the dinner tendered by your Institute to His Excellency the Governor-General and Countess Bessborough on Friday evening last. The function was admirably arranged and in my opinion was one of the most enjoyable affairs tendered their Excellencies during their stay in the city.

I know I am voicing the sentiments of our Receptions Committee when I say that we appreciate very much your action in this connection.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. DAVISON,
Mayor.

It was not his first visit to Calgary, His Excellency recalled, speaking after dinner, as he had seen the city in its infancy in 1902.

The Governor-General paid tribute to the distinguished record of Colonel James Walker, and said that the great work accomplished by this veteran of the North West Mounted Police officer was known throughout the whole of Canada.

Pointing out that duty sometimes became a pleasure, the Earl of Bessborough expressed himself as being delighted to have the opportunity of being present at such a distinguished gathering, which had been organized by officers of the Canadian Militia, of which he had the honor of being the commander-in-chief.

"You all know the close contact which His Majesty maintains with the forces of the Crown," he continued, "and it is my privilege and pleasure, as his representative, to do the same in this Dominion. It is with no thought of duty, but of unalloyed pleasure that I am here associating myself as closely as I can with the Alberta Military Institute."

Referring to his contact with the Canadian forces in the Great War, His Excellency said that he had found that, on ceremonial parades, the Canadians were second to none in the world. This, he asserted, was evidence that they knew the business end of the service as well as the fighting part.

There was no finer military institution in the world than the Royal Military College at Kingston, His Excellency said, asserting that it had as high a value in the national life of the Dominion as any other institution that he was aware of.

"Canada has been singularly successful in instilling into her sons the traditions of the Service," His Excellency said, "without inculcating the unnecessary cruelties of militarism."

Previous to his address His Excellency had presented long service medals to Lieut.-Col. R. C. Lister, M.C., M.M., and Major J. F. Sparrow, and he recounted the services rendered to the Empire by these two soldiers. He said that Colonel Lister, officer commanding 20th (Reserve) Field Brigade, Canadian Artillery, had served in the ranks of 1st North Riding of Yorkshire, Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteer), from November 30, 1904, to March 31, 1908, and in the same unit as Territorials from April 1, 1908, to. February 28, 1911. On August 18, 1914, he had enlisted in the 9th Field Battery, Canadian Artillery, C.E.F., and he served in the artillery in the ranks until April 30, 1918, when he was given a commission. He was demobilized in September, 1919.

This gallant officer, he said, had served in Canada, England and in France and had been awarded the Military Medal for bravery at Passchendaele and had also earned the Military Cross during the battle of Amiens. He had been twice wounded and had been ap-

pointed to non-permanent militia February 21, 1921, and had served as Lieutenant, Major and Lieut.-Col., assuming command of the 20th Field Brigade in August, 1926.

Major Sparrow, His Excellency said, had served with the Imperial forces in 1897 to 1902 and had been awarded the Queen's medal and the Khedive medal for the Sudan. He had served in Crete in 1899 and had also served in South Africa, where he was awarded the Queen's medal and three clasps. He then enlisted in the 17th Cavalry Field Ambulance, non-permanent active militia, on May 2, 1912, serving until the outbreak of war.

He was then sergeant in No. 1 Field Ambulance, C.E.F., and was ultimately promoted to warrant officer and was given a commission as honorary captain and quarter-master in January, 1916. He served in Canada, England and France, was mentioned in dispatches for services rendered and was later appointed captain and quartermaster of No. 8 Field Ambulance, non-permanent active militia. This was in 1922, and in 1926 he was appointed major and quartermaster. He was still serving with the forces.

Lieut.-Col. Page, chairman, expressed the regrets of Hon. W. L. Walsh, Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. J. E. Brownlee, premier of Alberta, and of Chief Justice Harvey and Chief Justice Simmons in being unable to attend.

He briefly reviewed the growth of the Institute since 1920, when it was first formed under the direction of Brigadier-General A. H. Bell, commanding the military district at that time, and he paid a tribute to the military knowledge of the distinguished guest.

Referring to the Countess of Bessborough, Colonel Page said her Excellency as a "daughter of France" meant a great deal to Canadians, as France was the strongest ally of the British during the war, and Canadians had fought side by side with them during the titanic struggle.

He assured Their Excellencies of the loyalty of the Institute to the King at all times.

Lieut.-Col. D. J. McDonald, D.S.O., M.C., temporarily commanding military district No. 13, in welcoming Their Excellencies, said Lord Bessborough had served with his regiment in Gallipoli, and had also served on the staff of Field Marshal Sir H. Wilson up to and including the signing of the Versailles treaty.

"Western Canada," he said, "had inherited the traditions of service brought by early settlers from Great Britain and from eastern Canada," and, referring to the North West Mounted Police, he paid a tribute to Col. James Walker, who was present, and who came to the west as one of the first of that famous force in 1884.

Col. McDonald then reviewed the history of the world-famous police force through the history of Canada and drew attention to the accomplishments of the military forces of the country.

Referring to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Colonel-in-Chief of the Lord Strathcona's Horse, Col. McDonald asserted with emphasis: "I beg to renew our vow of fealty and allegiance to the Crown and the institutions for which it stands and to ask you to convey to His Majesty our admiration and esteem for his person."

The guests at the head table were: Lieut.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, Mrs. J. H. Woods, S. C. Reat, Mrs. E. Michener, Rt. Rev. L. Ralph Sherman (Bishop of Calgary), Mrs. D. J. MacDonald, His Worship Mayor A. Davison, Mrs. L. F. Page, Lieut.-Col. L. F. Page, Lieut.-Col. D. G. McDonald, Mrs. Davison, Rt. Rev. P. J. Monahan (Roman Catholic Bishop of Calgary), Mrs. Sherman, Senator E. Michener, Hon. Mrs. Gordon Ives, J. H. Woods (hon. lieutenant-colonel Calgary Highlanders), and Mrs. D. H. Tomlinson.

Following the dinner a ball was held at the armouries, but owing to alterations of the programme of Their Excellencies, they were unable to attend.

The Duke of Marlborough

THE career of the Duke of Marlborough, whom some military historians have listed as the most brilliant general in British history, was the subject of an address by Brigadier-General (now Major-General) D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O., to members of the Institute in the Garrison Officers' Mess on the evening of February 2.

"Marlborough's reputation", General Ormond said, "rests on his work as a soldier, as a stragetist and tactician, as an organizer and administrator, in planning and conducting campaigns, in winning battles and in using the battles won".

The first Duke of Marlborough, John Churchill, was born on May 26, 1650. He was educated in Ireland and in England, afterwards becoming a page to James, Duke of York, through whom he entered the Army at the age of 17.

He was promoted captain in 1672 and was created Earl of Marlborough on April 19, 1689.

Marlborough was Captain-General of the British forces until January, 1721, and died on June 16, 1722.

"If England stood far higher among the powers of Europe in 1713 than in 1702 it was entirely due to John Churchill", General Ormond said. "By our standards he may have been assailable but in comparison with the men of his time such comparisons can be confidently faced.

"He never enjoyed a free hand and was continually coaxing, cajoling and appeasing the petty princelings from whom he hired troops. Given a free chance of battle he knew how to use it To the moral supremacy which his victories gave he added the moral supremacy of constantly misleading, mystifying and surprising his enemies. He was a master of ruse and stratagem.

"At all times the standards and traditions of John Churchill and his men have been standards worth reaching but only to be reached by strenuous endeeavor."

Vimy Dinner, 1932

PRIDE in the achievement of British armies through the past centuries, and of the outstanding part played by Canadians in the Great War, with special reference to the heroism crowned by the capture of Vimy Ridge, a detestation of the horrors of the war, and the necessity for preparation to meet whatever the future holds in store, were the keynotes of short speeches at the annual Vimy Dinner held by the Alberta Military Institute in the Palliser Hotel.

"We are a peaceful people but are not purblind to recognize the facts as they are," declared Mr. Justice Ewing, in proposing the toast of "His Majesty's Forces."

"The world is still reeling from the shock of the Great War," he said, "and many consider that another war will destroy civilization. Other enthusiastic people, with the wish father to the thought, declare war is a thing of the past, but the cold calculating person says that war is inevitable, some from purely biological reasoning and others who believe that war is the result of race conflict."

"There is another class of men, who assert that war never settles anything, but only adds to the misery of the human race. Be that as it may it is evident that there is a second war which is menacing more than at any time in the history of the world, today. Although a peaceful people, we are nevertheless bound to be prepared."

Mr. Justice Ewing then gave a terse but graphic description of the records of the British forces with particular reference to the great Churchill, of Blenheim fame, who brought added glory to the fame of troops of the Old England, already feared by its continental enemies of the earlier days.

This fame had never been dimmed, Mr. Justice Ewing said, and the peak of its lustre was reached and blossomed to its greatest when the ridge of Vimy was stormed by Canadian troops and wrested from the hands of the finest German soldiers. The finest troops of the world, he said, were the regiments of the Empire.

Brig.-General (now Major General) D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O., replied for the forces.

Replying to the toast of "Our Guests," proposed by Lt-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D., S. C. Reat, United States Consul, in a humorous address, said that though for a long time the United States were attending their own business, at the wrong time, and maintained a state of neutrality, yet in April, 1917, "some atonement was made on

the altar of sacrifice of Anglo-Saxon liberties, and the American flag was flown side by side with the Union Jack over the parliament buildings in London, the first foreign flag to gain that distinction."

Those present were treated to a delightfully witty talk, as Mr. Reat described the search for the location of the war during the Spanish-American war, and referred to the self-appointed generals and admirals, and laughter greeted his quips and satire.

About 200 were present and the chairman was Lieut.-Col. L. F. Page, D.S.O., president of the Alberta Military Institute. The Lament after the silent toast, the "Flowers of the Forest," was played by Pipe-Major W. Pow and Pipe-Sergeant H. McBeth. Elgar Higgin sang.

The guard of honor was supplied by the Alberta Military Institute Cadet Corps.

Institute Scholarships

Excellent standard of training at the University of Alberta Contingent, C.O.T.C., was seen in a survey of examination papers in March, 1932. The Institute's scholarships were won by Cadet A. F. Buckham (Infantry) and Cadet C. E. Holmes (Medical).

Brigadier Matthews is Welcomed; Institute's Adieu to Major McGill

AN EVENT of double interest took place on October 27th, 1932, when Brigadier H. H. Matthews, C.M.G., D.S.O., was welcomed by officers of the Calgary Garrison upon his appointment to the command of the district at the same time members of the Institute bade farewell to Major H. W. McGill, M.C., V.D., a past president of the Institute, upon his leaving for Ottawa to take over duties as Assistant Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Lieut.-Col. L. F. Page, D.S.O., President of the Institute, who presided, spoke of the great work accomplished for the militia in Alberta by Major McGill, who was one of the original members of the Institute, and was a director and past president. On behalf of the members, he presented the guest with an engraved cigarette box.

Replying briefly, Major McGill expressed his appreciation of the manner in which members had turned out in such large numbers in his honor, and pointed out that at Ottawa now there are four members who would be able to form an Alberta section of the Ottawa Institute.

During the luncheon, Col. Page introduced Brigadier H. H. Matthews, the new D.O.C., who briefly addressed the gathering, and wished Major McGill good fortune in his new sphere of activities.

A more formal welcome was extended to Brigadier Matthews the following evening when he was present at a general meeting in the Garrison Officers' Mess and was introduced by Lieut.-Col. L. F. Page, D.S.O. to the members of the Institute. Replying, Brigadier Matthews said in part:

"This Institute has set an example of organization and good business ability which many are still trying to emulate. I am looking forward very much indeed in co-operating with you in your various functions. I hope to meet all of you, but at first it is very hard to remember each person and you will forgive me if, when we meet again, I do not recall who you are. But you should all know me."

Aid to the Civil Power

Major D. E. Cameron, University of Alberta Contingent, C.O.T.C., addressing members of the Institute in the Garrison Officers' Mess on the evening of January 19, detailed the function of military law as an aid to civil power.

The speaker urged every military man to study common law with a view to understanding the protection offered by the law and be able to distinguish between civil and criminal liability.

There is only one law which applies to all subjects and it is clear that the soldier is not exempt from general responsibility, he said. Military law is as much of the general law as The Companies Act or The Bankruptcy Act.

There are things, he said, which the citizen can do with impunity for which the soldier would be crimed.

"Martial Law has no definite meaning in law," Major Cameron said. "A proclamation of martial law has no definite meaning without an express meaning of acts permissible and those prohibited by the proclamation. The sooner people cease to use the term martial law inaccurately the better."

The soldier is still a citizen and he is guided by civil law but he is called upon first to do the duty which the state may require of citizens.

Major Cameron, speaking of military aid to the civil power, said civil power "drove the wagon" and military power merely "pulled it out of the ditch."

Under The Criminal Code, in respect to rights, any persons not dispersed half an hour after proclamation of The Riot Act were deemed felons. The Attorney-General is legally the only person who can call out military aid and he must requisition the officer commanding the district.

Among the Recent Books

"Military Operations, France and Belgium, 1916." (Vol. 5 of the Official History of the Great War) by General Sir James Edmonds, C.B., C.M.G. (Toronto: MacMillan's).

THIS volume of the Official History covers developments on the Western Front during 1916 and will interest Canadian followers of war histories because of the participation of Canadian troops. The sanguinary actions about the St. Eloi craters are vividly portrayed. Then there are the German attacks against the Canadian Corps at Hill 60 and Hooge—actions which have written the names of Sanctuary Wood and Mount Sorrell indelibly on the pages of Canadian history. It was in May, 1916, too, that Vimy Ridge was lost to the enemy and that Sir Douglas Haig decided not to attempt to retake the ridge because such an attempt would slow up preparations for the coming Somme offensive. A year later the Canadian Corps was to achieve one of its outstanding successes in the capture of the same heights.

Besides the history of various actions the book gives a striking picture of the evolution of the British Armies to meet the new warfare which characterized the close of '15 and early '16, giving the changes in each service to meet new weapons and methods of attack and defence. It is a worthy member of the Official History series.

* * * * *

"Official History of the Gallipoli Campaign." (Vol. 2). By General C. F. Aspinall-Oglander, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (London: Heinemann).

THIS volume completes the history of the ill-starred Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. It covers the actions of the Campaign from May, 1915, to the evacuation of the last of Helles on January 9, 1916. The earlier volume pictured the developments which led to the conception of the campaign, detailed the landings and portrayed the efforts of the Allied forces to extend their grip on the peninsula.

This volume bears out the soundness of Sir Ian's strategy in the development of the new front at Suvla in 1915. The success of the landings at that point, coupled with information now available from enemy sources, fairly well substantiates the fact that the Turks were not prepared for the new attack. While some criticism may be justly levelled at the commander for his failure to force the divisional commanders to take advantage of their early successes, it appears that

most of the blame can be laid at the door of those who hampered the force by failing to provide even normal artillery and who provided untried commanders and unproven troops for such an hazardous and gruelling action.

* * * * *

"The British Way in Warfare," by Liddell Hart. (London: Faber and Faber).

THIS book has considerable in it for both civilian and military readers. It has more thought-provoking information and argument in it per page than perhaps any other book on the subject in recent months, and the fact that the author has already, through his previous works, established himself as one of the leaders of military thought lends a world of weight to its content.

Liddell Hart contends that Britain forsook the old British strategy, which had been uniformly successful for centuries, and adopted a new type, that of the French school, during the last war, and that the adoption of this new strategy came near to causing her to lose the Great War. The contention is bound to cause a great deal of discussion among military men. The author develops the theory that Britain has unconsciously fought most of her wars with small armies on scattered fronts, defeating the enemy severally—a policy lending itself admirably to British control of the seas. During the Great War we sacrificed that strategy to the cry of French leaders that the Germans must not take Paris. We threw a gigantic army into France to assist in checking this advance, allowed this army to be tied to its trenches and thereby become a party to the stalemate on the Western Front.

There are timely sections devoted to developments in the air arm and in the mechanization of the army, with some clear-cut observations on what appear to be the trends of armies of the future. The principle is advanced that immense armies, nations in arms, are relics of the past—that sound development of our army must be centred on developing small, extremely mobile army groups which will be able to keep themselves from being tied down to trenches as we were during the Great War. There is a great deal to be said in support of the idea.

The discussions of the Territorial forces, and the notes on developments of the army in Italy since the war, as well as the author's interpretation of Napoleon's dicta on war, will interest many Journal readers.

* * * * *

"Bonaparte's Adventures in Egypt", by Lieut.-Col. P. G. Elgood. (Toronto: Oxford University Press).

THIS might be called a personalized story of the historic Egyptian campaign undertaken by France in the closing months of the 18th century, inasmuch as it is in reality, built around the personality, aims and ambitions of the leader of the campaign, who was also its conceiver, the Little Corsican, Bonaparte. The expedition, advocated by Napoleon as the surest way to worry England, and, perhaps, as the best alternative he could advance to counter the plan of the French Directory for an invasion of England—a plan which, to the alert mind of Napoleon, offered many risks with little compensation—accomplished little. There were brilliant victories for the French armies, and some evidences of the brilliance of the Napoleonic generalship, but of any threat to English dominion in the east there was a conspicuous absence. Further, the presence of Nelson's fleet in the Mediterranean, and the bickerings of the Directory in France convinced Bonaparte that he should be using his talents other than on the Nile. The Army of Egypt was turned over to the imperious Kleber, to be later defeated and captured by the English force sent against it, while Bonaparte rode the crest of public favor to become First Consul of France.

* * * * *

MEMOIRS AND BIOGRAPHIES

"Italy and the Great War", by Antonio Salandra. (London: Edward Arnold).

THERE has been speculation among laymen as to the reasons for Italy's break with the Triple Alliance in 1914, and her eventual alignment with the Entente powers. These memoirs of Antonio Salandra, premier of Italy when the war started and when his country decided to join the Entente allies in May, 1915, furnish the background for a thorough understanding of the situation. Premier Salandra tells without restraint of the age-old antipathies which made impossible a sincere understanding between Austria and Italy.

The developments of the next few months, including preparation of the Italian army for war, creation of a public sentiment, diplomatic relations with both sides leading eventually to the Treaty of London in April, 1915, are graphically detailed by the man who directed them.

* * * * *

"The Dissolution of an Empire", by Meriel Buchanan. (London: John Murray).

THE daughter of the British Ambassador to Russia from 1910-18 has provided us with a thorough and interpretative story of happenings in the Czar's realm during those years, in this volume of events leading to the collapse of the Romanoff dynasty in the Red

Revolt. The early chapters telling of Russian life just prior to the war furnish a splendid background for an understanding of the events which transpired when the seeds of Bolshevism bore fruit in 1917

The chronicles of the disintegration of the army, of the futile attempts of Kerensky and Korniloff to restore the morale, of the jealousies which removed the Grand Duke Nicholas from command of the army at the moment when he, alone, could hold it together, and the tragic days which ushered in the Bolshevik regime contain many new aspects of the Russian revolution.

* * * * *

"Bloody Years", by F. Yeats-Brown. (Toronto: MacMillan's).

THIS is the second of Captain Yeats-Brown's chronicles of war days. His earlier "Lives of a Bengal Lancer" made a vast circle of friends and this one bids fair to follow it closely. The tale covers the period from his capture by the Turks, following a plane crash above Bagdad in November, 1915, through two and a half years in Turkish prisons with several attempted 'breaks' until a successful escape from Stamboul, six weeks before Turkey retired from the war.

The book is an engrossing story of the ordeals of Turkish war-prisons and prison commanders.

* * * * *

"Peace Patrol", by Lt.-Col. Stewart Roddie, C.V.O. (London: Christophers).

OUR readers will go a long way before they find a more human story of Germany in the days just following the Great War than is furnished in this volume by Colonel Roddie. The author was a member of the Inter-Allied Commission of Control which supervised the disarming of Germany, and he was in an enviable position from which to see the changes in progress in the country His memories include many of the men most prominent in the working out of the new regime for the defeated Prussia, and some singular anecdotes in connection with them.

* * * * *

"Memoirs of a British Agent", by Bruce Lockhart. (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart).

BRUCE LOCKHART was a British Consular agent at Moscow from 1912 until the eventual break between the British Government and the Bolsheviks following the landing of the Allied forces at Archangel. His memoirs cover practically all the major diplomatic happenings in Russia during that period, as well giving a first-hand picture of the Revolution, the various counter-revolutions and intimate pictures of the men who took part in them, and who are today ruling Russia.

* * * * *

GENERAL

"Northern Lights", by Spencer Chapman. (Official account of the British Arctic Air-Route Expedition 1930-31 (London: Chatto & Windus).

THIS official account of a British expedition to Greenland in the winter of '30-'31 to investigate the feasibility of an air-route across that country between Britain and Canada constitutes one of the most acceptable non-fiction volumes of the year. The expedition, made up of a group of 14 young Britons and led by one of the youngest, H. G. Watkins, who was but 23 when he took the party north, had, by all the laws of the old Arctic explorers little chance to succeed, yet it came through the rigors of the northern season with considerable success and no serious losses. The spirit and optimism of the youths who made up the party were reflected in the success attained, and are still further in evidence in the pages of this book.

This volume gives an authentic and worth-while insight into the climate, the terrain and the inhabitants of Greenalnd. Readers who want to learn a good many new angles of life in these Arctic regions will find their wants supplied here.

* * * * *

"Klengenberg of the Arctic", by Tom MacInnes (Toronto: Thos. Nelson & Sons).

THIS autobiography details the life of one of the most eccentric of the real traders and trappers of Canada's northern shore. Kris Klengenberg was a descendant of Viking stock who found his land ot adventure among the Canadian Eskimos The present volume is the compilation of a host of stories which had come out of the north concerning the man, and not only furnishes good reading but is one of the best portrayals of Eskimo and far north life that we have yet had.

Klengenberg married an Eskimo girl who was a partner in all his trapping and trading adventures and whose daughters and sons now live in the settlements of Northern Canada. Her portions of the story furnish the bulk of the picture of Eskimo life as Klengenberg lived it.

Annual General Meeting

Held in the Garrison Officers' Mess, Calgary,
Tuesday, 24th January, 1933

THE meeting opened at 8.30 p.m. In the absence of the President, caused by sickness, the chair was taken by the Vice-President, Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.

The following members were present:—

A

Capt. J. M. Adams.
Capt. J. U. Acton.

B

2nd Lieut. A. Bentley.
Lieut. R. T. Baxter.
Capt. G. E. Burrell.
Major S. F. Bradley.
Lieut. J. Burton.
Major C. A. Bell, M.C.
Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Bromley.
Major F. G. Bird, M.C.
Capt. J. Begg.
Inspector E. W. Bavin.
Capt. A. H. Baker.
Capt. R. Babb, M.C.
Lieut. F. J. Butler.
Capt. E. H. Buckingham.

C

Major A. R. Costigane.
Capt. H. G. Cody.
Major L. A. Cavanaugh.
Capt. L. H. Chapman.
2nd Lieut. J. E. Cave.
Capt. F. E. Curry.
2nd Lieut. J. C. Crichton.
Capt. N. A. Campbell.
Colonel D. G. L. Cunnington, M.C., V.D.
Lieut. H. E. Creech.
Lieut. T. W. Collinge.
2nd Lieut. H. F. Critchley.
Capt. M. Clark.

D

Capt. A. J. Davis.
Major N. D. Dingle.
Lieut. G. R. Davison.
Lieut. A. R. Dingman.
2nd Lieut. E. Dawson.
Capt. H. R. Dawson.
Capt. E. E. Drysdale.
Lieut. T. B. Donald.

E

2nd Lieut. E. M. Ellingson.
Lieut. E. W. Edwards.

F

Lieut. F. H. Fish.
Capt. R. Forrest.
Lieut. D. T. Fotheringham.
Capt. A. H. Ferguson.

H

2nd Lieut. T. A. Hawthorn.
Major P. V. Harcourt, D.C.M.
Lieut. E. Hulbert.
2nd Lieut. D. C. Haworth.
2nd Lieut. J. R. Hawkins.
Major J. W. Hugill, K.C.
Capt. J. Hogarth.

I

Lieut. R. A. Ireland.

J

Major W. K. Jull, M.C.
Major H. H. Johnston.
Lt.-Col. G. R. Johnson, V.D.
Major A. C. C. Johnston, M.C., V.D.
Lieut. P. W. Johnston.
Lieut. S. Jones.

K

Major G. W. Kerby.
Capt. H. G. Kennedy.
Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, V.D., A.D.C.
Lieut. J. McK. Key.

L

Lieut. A. Landale.
Lieut. B. Lake.
Capt. L. C. Lane.
Lieut. W. L. Lane.
2nd Lieut. G. E. Lockwood.

Lt.-Col. H. O. Lawson.
Capt. T. W. Laybourne, D.C.M.
2nd Lieut. K. B. Lockett.
Major J. W. Littleton, M.C.
Major C. A. Lyndon.
Major P. P. Littlewood.

M

Brigadier H. H. Matthews, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lt.-Col D. J. MacDonald, D.S.O., M.C.
Lieut. J. G. Mackay.
Major J. A. Macdonald.
Lieut. D. MacLauchlan.
Capt G. D. C. McEwen.
Major N J. G. McKinney.
Lieut. L G. McCarthy.
Lieut. S. L .Miller.
2nd Lieut. W. A. Miller.
Lieut. D S. Mitchell.
Capt. A. Maw.
2nd Lieut. F. C. Manning.
Lt.-Col. G. W. H. Millican, M.C.
Capt. W. H. Muncaster, B.A.
Lieut. W St. J. Miller.
Lieut. L. St. J. Miller.

N

2nd Lieut. R. Nyblett.
Lieut. R. Nash.
Capt J. H Neeland, M.M.
Lieut H. C. Neal.
Capt. H. G. Nolan, M.C.
Capt. W. Noble.

O

Capt. W. J. Orr.

P

Capt. G. G. Pook.
Capt. G S. Purdy, M.M.
Major H. Pryde.
Major J. D Pitman, D.S O.
Capt P J R Payne.
Capt. C. E. Page.

R

Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C.
Pay Lieut. J. W. Rowlands.
2nd Lieut. W. Rushton.
Lt.-Col. J. A. Reid.
Capt. H. H. Riley, M.M.
Lieut. M. H. Robinson.

S

Capt. W. G. Stunden.
Lieut. R. F. Stow.
Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O.
Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Capt. D. C. Sinclair.
Capt T. P. Sutton, M.M.
Capt. J. W. Smith.
Lieut. A. W. Scott.
Major J. W. Stagg, M.C.
Lieut. L. C. R. Souter.
Lt.-Col. F. L. Shouldice, M.C.
Capt. J. A. Suttle.
Lt.-Col. P. R. Shields, M.C.
Major H. Strachan, V.C., M.C.

T

Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.
Lieut. J. M. Taylor.
2nd Lieut. A. Taylor.
Lieut. A. H. Turney.
Lieut. R. J. Thomson.
Lieut. A. L. Tregillus.
Lieut. J. S. Townshend.

W

2nd Lieut. D. M. Wilmott.
Capt. D. H. Woodside.
Capt. S. M. Welsh.
2nd Lieut. H E. Wright.
Major W. C. West.
Lt.-Col. T. J. Williams, M.C.
Lieut J. B. Whiteoak.
Capt. O. Watt.

Minutes of Last Annual Meeting

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting having been printed in the 1932 Annual Journal, it was moved by Lt.-Col. Ritchie, seconded by Major Littleton, that the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting be accepted as read. Carried.

Membership

The following applications for membership, duly recommended for acceptance by the Directors, were placed before the members:—

Flying Officer L. E. Cook, R.O. Non-resident.
Lieut. R. C. Thomson, 13th Div. C.A.S.C. Resident.

Lieut. A. Bentley, 13th Div. C.A.S.C. Resident.

Moved by Captain A. J. Davis, seconded by Major J. D. Pitman, D.S.O., that these applications for membership be approved. Carried.

GENERAL BUSINESS

Annual Report of President

The Chairman read the following letter and Annual Report from Lt.-Col. L. F. Page, D.S.O., President for 1932:—

Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.,
Vice-President,
Alberta Military Institute.

Dear Colonel Tomlinson:—

I am forwarding you my report, as President, covering the activities of the Institute during 1932, with the request that you will present same at the Annual Meeting.

Needless to say, I am very sorry indeed that circumstances will not permit of my being present at the meeting. I will be glad if you will convey to Brigadier Matthews and the members on that occasion my sincere thanks for the many kind messages received from them during my illness and my deep regrets for my inability to be present. I would also like to express to the members my grateful appreciation of their support during the past year, without which the various functions sponsored by the organization would not have proved so successful.

With kindest wishes to you all,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. F. PAGE, Lt.-Col.
President.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT FOR 1932

Brigadier Matthews and Gentlemen:—

On behalf of the Directorate of the Institute, I have pleasure in presenting to you a brief resume of the activities of the organization during 1932.

Membership

Our membership has borne up well under the circumstances and on 31st December, 1932, comprised the following:—

Life members	6
Honorary members	3
Resident members	334
Non-resident members	172
Total	515

Membership of Red Deer and Lethbridge branches is not included in the above figures.

It has been necessary to strike a certain number from the membership rolls due to removal from the Province, etc., but on the whole we have weathered the year extremely well.

In the course of the year we lost by transfer three officers who had consistently taken a great interest in the Institute. Brig.-Gen. D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O., was appointed to the Department of Justice as Superintendent of Dominion Penitentiaries and left the City in August. Colonel J. L. Potter, R.C.A.M.C., was transferred to Victoria, B.C., in the same month, and Major H. W. McGill, M.C., was appointed to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa.

Presentations were made to these officers prior to their departure, on behalf of the Institute. We wish them success in their new spheres.

Meetings

There were 17 meetings held during the year, of which particulars will be published in the Annual Journal. An average of seventy members attended these meetings.

The addresses and lectures delivered to the members were of particular interest. To those gentlemen who so willingly gave their time in the preparation of addresses to our members, we tender our sincere thanks and appreciation. Those addresses which it has been possible to obtain in manuscript form will be published in the Annual Journal.

The outstanding functions of the year under review were the Vimy Dinner, the dinner to Their Excellencies the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Bessborough, and the Annual Ball.

The Vimy Dinner was an outstanding success. Doubtless the fact that the cost of tickets was reduced was a factor in this result. Much favorable comment was made on the brevity of the addresses on this occasion, which permitted those present to have more time at the conclusion of the dinner to renew old friendships and talk over old times. Many friendships are renewed at this function and the dinner affords opportunities of meeting friends whom normally one would not meet during their brief visits to the City.

The dinner to Their Excellencies was, in the opinion of many, the outstanding function of the year in the City and, from the point of view of your Directors, a most gratifying success indeed. The cost of tickets, in accordance with the policy of the Directorate for the past year, was kept to the absolute minimum. In fact, the Institute stood a very considerable portion of the cost from reserve funds, which action, in our opinion, was warranted under the circumstances. The main dining room of the Palliser Hotel was filled to capacity. An amplifying system was installed and resulted in the remarks of the speakers being clearly heard in all parts of the room.

The address of His Excellency on this occasion will remain for all time in the memory of those who attended. His Excellency presented Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decorations to Major J. F. Sparrow of the Calgary Institute and Lt.-Col. R. C. Lister, M.C., M.M., of the Red Deer Branch. The dinner was attended by our most prominent citizens as guests of the members.

The Annual Ball again proved a success in all ways. The attendance of four hundred and twenty-six was higher than the most optimistic expected. Here again, the cost of attendance was reduced which was undoubtedly one reason for the high attendance. In consequence, the resulting financial gain to the Institute, compared to some former years, was much lower. It is not, however, the aim of the Institute to make capital from these functions; in fact, as you are aware, most profits accruing are given to various organizations in form of donations for the benefit of returned soldiers and their dependents.

It is also desired to place on record at this time the grateful appreciation of the Directors and Members of the Institute to the 13th Field Company Canadian Engineers and District Engineer Staff for the very great assistance given in connection with the Annual Ball and to whose efforts the Institute owes the high standard of the decorations for this function.

Cadet Corps

You will have presented to you by the Chairman of the Cadet Corps Committee a report of the activities of the Corps for the year. In referring to this report I desire herein to place on record the very sincere appreciation of the Directors to those officers who serve on this Committee, to those Non-Permanent Active Militia Officers who have very kindly volunteered to act as Instructors, and to the members of the Instructional Cadre, M.D. No. 13, who have assisted so greatly in the training of the Cadets. I feel that I would indeed be remiss were I not at this time to mention the kindly interest and courteous assistance given the Corps consistently by Major L. W. Miller, D.S.O., District Cadet Officer, M.D. No. 13.

Financial Statement

The Treasurer will present to you his Statement for the past year, a copy of which was mailed to all members with notice of this meeting. Your Directors, who recommend its adoption, consider the Statement to be a most satisfactory one, reflecting, in view of general conditions, a careful and assiduous attention to the financies of the organization by the Treasurer.

Library

Lieut. Staples, the Honorary Librarian, will present his report to you. In this officer the Institute has a Librarian who gives of his time much more than is gathered by the average member. The work of the Library has increased tremendously during the past two years

and the Institute owes a debt of gratitude to Lieut. Staples for his conscientious work in this sphere. The Directors recommend the authorization of the funds requested to carry on this work.

Annual Journal

The Annual Journal for 1931 was published and issued to all members. The Directors will recommend to you that the Journal be published for 1933. That for 1932 is in course of preparation and will be published in due course. As is to be expected, the revenue from advertising suffered considerably. A spirit of reciprocation would greatly assist in this respect. Where possible, I would ask members to make purchases from those firms who have assisted the organization with advertising. The thanks of the Institute are due to the Editor, Major A. C. Ballantine, for the great amount of work he has devoted to this publication.

Branches

Reports of branches will be published in the Annual Journal. The Lethbridge branch has not been as active as your Directors would wish, due to a number of circumstances. This branch is receiving the attention of the Directors and it is hoped that interest will be revived during the new year.

The Red Deer branch continues to flourish. This is a most active organization. The parent Institute has furnished all calls for speakers for this branch and those Officers who have visited it report an enthusiastic and interested attendance at meetings.

Garrison Officers' Mess

It is a pleasure to report that satisfactory arrangements were made with the Committee of the Garrison Officers' Mess and the relations which existed throughout the year have been most cordial. Your Directors, in consultation with the Mess Committee, decided that the grant of $300 be authorized for 1932, also that an additional allowance of $100 for that year be given to the Mess. The payment of $20 for refreshments served at each meeting was also agreed upon.

C.O.T.C. Scholarships

The Directors recommend the continuance of these Scholarships which have given an impetus to the Cadet work at the University of Alberta.

Particulars of the winners for 1932 will be published in the Annual Journal.

Obituary

Your Directors record with deepest regret the loss of the following members by death during 1932:—

Lieut. H. G. Bedford.
Major Winthrop Sears.

In accordance with the policy of the Institute, floral remembrances were submitted and fitting expressions of sympathy tendered the bereaved.

Conclusion

I have derived considerable pleasure from my period as your President. My tenure in this office has also given me considerable insight into the workings of the organization which hitherto was not apparent to me. Your President necessarily throughout the year has considerable dealings with those responsible in a great degree for the smooth running of our various functions and the tremendous preparation necessary for the success of such affairs and the resultant work subsequent thereto. Members who have not been privileged to serve on the Directorate can have little idea of the amount of labour, clerical and otherwise, necessary for the operation of the organization. To my fellow Directors I desire to express my keen appreciation of their loyal work and support during the year. To the Vice-President, Lt.-Col. Tomlinson, I desire to extend my grateful thanks for his assumption of my duties and resultant work at a time when the operations for the year and annual reports were required to be dealt with. To the Honorary Secretary, Capt. A. J. Davis, to whose labours and consistent interest we owe much for the high standard of our speakers and success of our meetings, I tender my grateful thanks and appreciation; and to that pillar of strength, our Treasurer, I also place on record my thanks and high esteem. In the matter of finances there cannot be too much care. In Mr. S. L. Miller the Institute has the right type for Treasurer. The unfailing spirit of courtesy, co-operation and thoroughness which characterizes his work consistently, is responsible to a great degree for the continued high standing of this organization.

In thanking the officers and Directors of the Institute I must also add my mead of praise to the Secretary's assistant, Q.M.-Sgt. D. B. Keir. Not only has he carried out the arduous clerical duties which fall to his lot with unfailing cheerfulness and efficiency, but on occasions such as the Vimy Dinner, the dinner to Their Excellencies and the Armistice Ball, his assistance has been invaluable.

To Brigadier H. H. Matthews, C.M.G., D.S.O., District Officer Commanding, Military District No. 13, I desire, on behalf of the Directors, to express appreciation and thanks for the support and assistance rendered by him and his Staff to the Institute and to express the assurance that this organization will continue in every way to do all in its power to assist in encouraging the Non-Permanent Active Militia and to further the promotion of intercourse with those who have served and those serving in His Majesty's Forces, with a view to the furtherance of and continued interest in matters military.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the honour conferred upon me in appointing me as your President for the past year, during which time my work has been considerably lightened by the unfailing support and loyalty of all members. This organization fills a very real place

in the life of the community and has maintained a very high order of standing in the minds of those not privileged to serve in His Majesty's Forces. In vacating the office of President might I respectfully urge the continuance of the practice of inviting our prominent citizens to attend our functions. Many leading employers of labour now look kindly upon applications for leave of absence from employees to attend Camps, etc., who, not so long ago, frowned upon all such matters. To foster the interest of these gentlemen in the Non-Permanent Active Militia and in military matters generally, is only one of the roles which this organization is well fitted to fulfil.

L. F. PAGE,
Lieut.-Colonel,
President.

It was moved by Colonel Cunnington, seconded by Lieut. Landale, that the report of the President be adopted. Carried unanimously.

Vote of Thanks

It was moved by Lt.-Col. Ritchie, seconded by Major Stagg, that the members move a vote of thanks to the President, Executive Officers and Directors for 1932, for their work during that year. Carried unanimously with applause.

Report of Auditor

The report of the Auditor of the Institute, Lieut. F. J. Butler, was read, certifying that all books, accounts, securities, etc., of the Institute had been examined and found to be correct.

Moved by Lt.-Col. D. J. MacDonald, seconded by Capt. Suttle, that the report of the Auditor be adopted. Carried unanimously.

Report of Treasurer

The Treasurer, Mr. S. L. Miller, presented his report for 1932. A copy of the Financial Statement had been mailed to all members with notice of the Annual Meeting, in accordance with the Constitution.

It was moved by Lt.-Col. Ritchie, seconded by Major Pitman, that the report of the Treasurer be adopted. Carried unanimously.

Report of Honorary Librarian

The report of the Honorary Librarian, Lieut. M. H. Staples, was read.

The Directors recommended the granting of a sum not in excess of $100 be authorized for library purposes for 1933.

Moved by Colonel Cunnington, seconded by Major Dingle, that the report be adopted, that a sum not exceeding $100 be authorized for library purposes for 1933 and that the grateful thanks of the mem-

bers be extended to Lieut. Staples for his labours in this connection. Carried unanimously.

Report of Cadet Corps Committee

The report of the Cadet Corps Committee was read together with an estimated budget for 1933.

The Directors recommended that a sum not exceeding $250 be authorized for Cadet Corps Purposes.

Moved by Lt.-Col. Tomlinson, seconded by Major Strachan, that the report be adopted and that the thanks of the members be extended to the Cadet Corps Committee for their interest and work during the year and that a vote of thanks be expressed to Major L. W. Miller, D.S.O., for his co-operation and assistance and to Lieut. H. C. Neal, of the Calgary Regiment, and 2nd Lieut. G. E. Lockwood, of the Calgary Highlanders, for their assistance and work with the Cadet Corps. Also the sum of $250 be authorized for this work for 1933. Carried.

Clerical Assistance to Secretary

The Directors recommended that a sum not exceeding $250 be authorized for clerical assistance to the Secretary for 1933.

On a motion made by Colonel Cunnington, seconded by Major Littleton, and carried, this sum was authorized.

Clerical Assistance to Treasurer

The Directors recommended that a sum not exceeding $250 be authorized for clerical assistance to the Treasurer for 1933.

This was authorized on a motion made by Lt.-Col. Ritchie, seconded by Lieut. H. E. Wright, and carried.

Annual Journal for 1933

The Directors recommended that authority be given for the publication of the Annual Journal for 1933.

Moved by Lieut. J. M. Taylor, seconded by Lieut. Comdr. Bromley, that the Annual Journal for 1933 be published. Carried.

The Chairman drew attention to the lack of advertising in 1931 Journal and urged all members to support if possible those merchants who favour the Institute with advertising.

Vimy Dinner

The 9th April, 1933, being on a Sunday, the Directors recommended to the members that the Dinner be held in the Palliser Hotel. Cost of tickets would be kept to a minimum as in 1932.

Moved by Colonel Cunnington, seconded by Lieut. G. E. Lockwood, that the recommendation of the Directors in this connection be adopted, and that the matter of the date be decided by the Directors. Carried.

Armistice Ball

The Directors recommended that this function be held in the Palliser Hotel.

Moved by Lieut. Comdr. Bromley, seconded by Lieut. H. E. Wright, that the recommendation of the Directors be adopted, and that the matter of the date be left in their hands. Carried.

Use of Garrison Officers' Mess

The Directors recommend that the incoming Directorate for 1933 be empowered to enter into an agreement with the Garrison Officers' Mess Committee for 1933, regarding the use of rooms by the Institute and charges for refreshments at evening meetings.

Moved by Colonel Cunnington, seconded by Capt. McEwen, that this procedure be approved. Carried.

Garrison Theatre Night

As arrangements could not be made for the Garrison Theatre Night in 1932, the Chairman announced that negotiations had been completed with the Dumbells for the holding of this function on the 13th February next, which was concurred in by the members of the Calgary Garrison.

C.O.T.C. Scholarships

The Directors believed that the Institute Scholarships proved an incentive to C.O.T.C. Cadets and recommended that these be continued for 1933, i.e.,

Class "A" Certificate ..... $25.
Class "B" Certificate ..... 50.

and that the method of award be left to the incoming Directorate in consultation with the District Officer Commanding and the President of the University of Alberta.

Moved by Lt.-Col. Knight, seconded by Lt.-Col. Williams, that this action be approved. Carried.

Affiliated Branches

The Secretary read a report of the Red Deer branch covering 1932.

The Chairman stated that this was a very active branch and the Directors had been pleased to furnish several speakers during the past year, paying necessary expenses involved in their visiting Red Deer.

It was hoped to revive interest in the Lethbridge branch during 1933. Due to various circumstances this branch had not been active during the past year.

Tribute to Local Press

It was moved by Lieut. S. L. Miller, seconded by Major J. W. Hugill, that a vote of thanks be extended to The Calgary Daily Herald and The Calgary Albertan for their co-operation and assistance during 1932. Carried.

Nomination of Officers for 1933

The Secretary reported that in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws as amended at the last Annual Meeting, (Section VII), all members had been notified of same and requested to forward their nominations.

The President had also appointed a nomination committee to bring forward nominations.

From both sources the following nominations had been received:—

Patrons

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada.
His Honour W. L. Walsh, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.
Hon. Col. the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, P.C., K.C., LL.D., Prime Minister of Canada.
Lt.-Col. the Hon. D. M. Sutherland, D.S.O., V.D., M.B., M.P., Minister of National Defence.
Major-General A. G. L. MacNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff.
Major-General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-General Sir A. C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Major-General the Hon. W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Colonel James Walker, V.D.
Hon. Colonel the Hon. Patrick Burns.

Honorary President

Brigadier H. H. Mattheys, C.M.G., D.S.O., District Officer Commanding Military District No. 13.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Colonel George Macdonald, V.D.
Lt.-Col. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O., V.D.
Colonel D. G. L. Cunnington, M.C., V.D.
Major L. W. Miller, D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. David Ritchie, M.C.
Lieut. Hugh Farthing, B.A., M.L.A.
Lt.-Col. L. F. Page, D.S.O.

For President

Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, V.D., A.D.C.
Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.

For Vice-President

Lt.-Col. G. W. H. Millican, M.C.

For Honorary-Secretary

Captain A. J. Davis.

For Treasurer

Lieut. S. L. Miller.

For Directors

(Seven to be elected).

Major F. T. Campbell, M.C., V.D. C.A.M.C.
Captain V. R. Jones. Calgary Regt.
Lt.-Col. H. O. Lawson. R.C.A.S.C.
Major J. W. Littleton, M.C. 19th Res. Fd. Bde. C.A
Major P. P. Littlewood. 15th C.L.H.
Major H. Pryde. 13th Div. Signals.
Major H. S. Strachan, V.C., M.C. 13th C.L.H.
2nd Lt. H. E. Wright. 19th Fd. Bde. C.A.

The election of Officers, etc., was then proceeded with.

Patrons

It was moved by Major Kerby, seconded by Colonel Cunnington that the Patrons of the Institute be elected as a body. Unanimously carried.

Honorary President

It was moved by Colonel Cunnington, seconded by Lieut. Souter, that Brigadier H. H. Matthews, C.M.G., D.S.O., District Officer Commanding, Military District No. 13, be elected Honorary President of the Institute for 1933. Unanimously carried.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

Moved by Major Dingle, seconded by Lieut. Collinge, that the Honorary Vice-Presidents be elected as recommended. Unanimously carried.

President

As there were two names submitted for President, a ballot was declared necessary and ballot forms were distributed to all members present. Lt.-Col. Tomlinson at this point asked to be relieved from the Chair and appointed Lt.-Col. Ritchie to act as Chairman. The

Chairman appointed the following officers as Scrutineers for the ballot:—

Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Capt. J. Hogarth; Capt. V. R. Jones; Capt. H. G. Nolan, M.C.; Major H. Johnson.

Upon the vote being taken, the scrutineers handed the result to the Chairman, who declared Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, V.D., A.D.C., to have been elected President of the Institute for 1933.

Lt.-Col. Tomlinson then suggested that the election of Lt.-Col. Knight be unanimous, which was accepted with applause.

Honorary Secretary

The election of Capt. A. J. Davis as Honorary Secretary was carried by acclamation.

Treasurer

The election of Lieut. S. L. Miller, as Treasurer, was carried by acclamation.

Directors

Eight names having been nominated for Directors and seven to be elected, a ballot was declared necessary and ballot forms were distributed.

The former scrutineers were asked by the Chairman to act as scrutineers for the Directors ballot, with exception of Capt. V. R. Jones, whose name was in nomination for the Directorate.

The Chairman then announced as a result of the ballot that the following Directors had been appointed for 1933:—

Major F. T. Campbell, M.C., V.D.
Lt.-Col. H. O. Lawson.
Major J. W. Littleton, M.C.
Major P. P. Littlewood.
Major H. Pryde.
Major H. Strachan, V.C., M.C.
2nd Lieut. H. E. Wright.

Lt.-Col. Tomlinson then resumed the Chair and thanked Lt.-Col. Ritchie for his kindness in acting as Chairman during the election and the Scrutineers for their work in this connection.

Vote of Thanks to Lt.-Col. Page

It was moved by Major Littleton and unanimously carried that a vote of thanks be extended to Lt.-Col. Page for his work and leadership during 1932 and that the sympathy of the members, and hopes for his speedy recovery be extended.

Remarks of District Officer Commanding

Brigadier H. H. Matthews, C.M.G., D.S.O., extended his thanks

to the members for the honour conferred upon him in electing him as Honorary President and congratulated the Officers of the Institute for their splendid work, asuring all that Headquarters Staff were very glad to co-operate at all times for the welfare of the Institute. Applause.

Honorary Chaplain

It was moved by Major Kerby, seconded by Major Littleton, that Captain the Rev. W. A. Muncaster, B A., be appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Institute for 1933. Carried unanimously.

Honorary Librarian

It was moved by Lt.-Col. D. J. MacDonald, seconded by Colonel Cunnington, that Lieut. M. H. Staples, B.A., be appointed Honorary Librarian for the Institute for 1933. Carried unanimously.

Lt.-Col. Tomlinson then invited Lt.-Col. Knight, newly elected President, to take the Chair, wishing him every success and asked the members to continue to the incoming President and Directors the co-operation and support which they had in the past so readily given.

Lt.-Col. Knight then took the Chair and thanked the members for the honour conferred upon him in electing him as President for 1933.

Lord Byng of Vimy

At this point Lt.-Col. Tomlinson stated that for some years Lord Byng of Vimy had taken a very considerable interest in the Alberta Military Institute, had unfailingly sent the Institute members a message of good cheer for the Vimy Dinner and in every way had shown his great interest. He suggested that the members might ask Lord Byng to become a Patron of the Institute.

Upon this being agreed to Lt.-Col. Tomlinson presented a motion to this effect, which was seconded by Colonel Cunnington, and carried unanimously.

The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem, after which refreshments were served.

Meeting adjourned at 10.45 p.m.

A. J. DAVIS, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

Approved.
E. R. KNIGHT, Lt.-Col.,
President.

ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE

BALANCE SHEET - 31ST DECEMBER, 1932

ASSETS

Cash Account—		
Cash on Hand	$ 63.00	
Bank of Montreal, Current Account	22.23	
Bank of Montreal, Savings Account	22.84	
		$ 108 07
Accrued Interest Receivable		85.40
Accounts Receivable		42.00
Bonds and Savings Certificates (at cost)		5,173.50
Library Books and Bookcases		371.18
Office Equipment and Pictures	$142.83	
Less Depreciation	32.61	
		110.22
		$5,890.37

Audited and found correct,
F. J. BUTLER, Lieut., Auditor.
Calgary, Alta., 5th January, 1933.

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

LIABILITIES

Prepaid Dues, 1933 and 1934		$ 17.00
Accounts Payable		6.00

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

A M I. Balance as at 1st Jan., 1932	$5,853.22	
Reserve Account as at 1st Jan., 1932, transferred to supplies	144.93	
	$5,998.15	
Less Disbursements in Excess of Revenue for year 1932	130.78	
Surplus as at 31st December, 1932		$5,867 37
		$5,890.37

Certified correct.
S. L. MILLER, Treasurer.

ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE

Revenue Statement for Year Ending 31st December, 1932

INCOME

Membership Dues	$1,558.00
Grant: Department of National Defence	500.00
Interest	275.93
Annual Armistice Ball	151.27

DISBURSEMENTS

Lectures, etc.—			
Expenses and Refreshments	$ 400.05		
Governor-General's Dinner	262.31		
Vimy Dinner	55.07		
New Year's Reception, 1932	37.30		
		$ 754.73	
Grants—			
Garrison Officers' Mess (Annual) $300.00	$ 400.00		
(Special) 100.00			
Charitable Organizations	30.00		
Alta. Prov. Rifle Association	25.00		
		455.00	
Annual Journal—			
Expenses	$ 540.93		
Less Receipts	296.50		
		244.43	
A.M.I. Cadet Corps		93.32	
Scholarships		75.00	
Affiliated Branches		31.40	
Presentations		30.80	
General Expenses			
Clerical Help	$ 480.00		
Circulars and Notices to Members	169.10		
Printing and Stationery	94.77		
Postage	49.01		
Depreciation on Office Equipment and Pictures	32.61		
Audit Fees	30.00		
Wreath and Flowers	27.50		
Gratuities	20.00		
Telegrams and Telephone Calls	5.91		
Revenue Stamps, Exchange and Miscel. Items	22.40		
		931.30	
Total Expenses for 1932		$2,615.98	
Income for 1932			$2,485.20
Excess of Expenditure Over Income Charged to Surplus Account as per Balance Sheet			130.78
		$2,615.98	$2,615.98

Certified Correct,
S. L. MILLER, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct,
F. J. BUTLER, Lieut., Auditor.

Calgary, Alta., 5th January, 1933.

Alberta Military Institute

Red Deer Branch

THE Red Deer branch of the Alberta Military Institute has had a very successful year. The average attendance at our meetings has increased considerably since the last report. We followed our previous practice of having one or two ladies' nights each year and the members attending the two meetings were larger than on previous occasions. At the two meetings of this nature held during this season Major W. T. H. Cripps, speaking on "Gladstone and Disraeli" and Captain R. S. Gillespie, M.C, speaking on "The Spy and His Part in History," were the guest speakers.

During the year the executive felt that, in view of the fact that our operations were practically discontinued for two or three months in the summer, it would be fairer to the incoming executive if the annual meeting and election of officers were held in June. With this in mind a dinner meeting was held in the hotel at Sylvan Lake on June 15. The parent Institute very kindly arranged for Major J. F. Scott to be present to bring its greetings.

At this meeting the following officers were elected: President, Major W. T. H. Cripps; Vice-President, Major W. J. Botterill; Secretary-Treasurer, Captain R. S. Gillespie, M.C.; Directors, Captain H. G. Scott, Lt.-Col R. C. Lister, M.C., M.M.; Captain J. Drever and Captain G. G. Wannop.

The following addresses have been given to members of the Institute and their friends since the last Alberta Military Institute Journal:—

Major-General the Hon. W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., "Disarmament", a joint meeting with the British Empire Service League. Brig.-General D. M. Ormand, G.O.C, M.D. No. 13—"The Duke of Marlborough"; Lt.-Col. R. C. Lister, M.C., M.M.—"The Horse in Military History"; Captain H. G. Scott—"The Rise of the Russian Empire"; Lt.-Col. W. J. McAllister, M.C.—"Ancient and Medieval, Military Medicine and Surgery"; Major W. T. H. Cripps—"Gladstone and Disraeli"; Captain R. S. Gillespie, M.C—"The Spy and His Part in History"; Captain H. G. Scott—"Warnings of History"; Major C. W. Devey, L.S.H.—"Observations During Six Months Duty in England"; Lt. L. M. Colpitts—"Trends of the Times"; Lt.-Col. G. W. H. Millican, M.C.—"The Canadian Machine Gun Corps during the War."

Below is a list of members of the Red Deer Branch for 1931-32:—

Lt.-Col. R. C. Lister, M.C., M.M.; Lt.-Col. W. J. McAllister, M.C.; Lt.-Col. J. Nasmyth; Major W. J. Botterill; Major G. P. Elliott; Major W. T. H. Cripps; Captain H. G. Scott; Captain J. Ballantyne, M.C.; Captain R. S. Gillespie, M.C.; Captain C. R. Bunn; Captain J. Drever; Captain F. Appleton; Captain G. G. Wannop; Captain A. R. Cameron; Lt. L. M. Colpitts; Lt. H. E. Haste; Lt. R. E. Jones; Lt. E. G. Johns; Lt. R. M. Whyte; Lt. F. deC. Callender; F.O. W. C. Prentice; Cadet Instr. J. Welsh; Cadet Instr. R. L. Whitney; Lt. E. Hives.

Red Deer, December 30, 1932.

The British Empire

By Miles Gorden

FEARLESSLY ploughing through wave and breeze,
Guarding an isle in the midst of seas;
Navy of navies, pride of the wave
Glorious and mighty, silent and brave!

Undaunted and ready their country to serve
Soldiers of Britain, with steel and nerve;
Army of armies, gallant and strong,
Marching to battle with bugle and song!

Struggling bravely against fate of war,
Facing the guns' incessant roar;
Side by side, they fought and died,
But still their wrecking guns replied.

Immortal sons our noble dead,
Who on the fields of battle bled
To stem the aggressive foe of lust
From tramping our empire in the dust.

Rest, soldier, rest, where'er your grave,
Be it on land, or where waters lave;
Some with white crosses on foreign sod,
And some lone graves only known to God.

The Alberta Military Institute

(Incorporated 1920)

Executive Offices: c/o Headquarters Military District No 13

CALGARY

PATRONS

His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales
His Excellency The Governor-General of Canada
His Honour W. L Walsh, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta
Hon. Col. The Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, P C., K C , LL D., Prime Minister of Canada
Lt.-Col. The Hon D M Sutherland, D S O , V.D., M B , M.P.,
Minister of National Defence
Major-General A. L MacNaughton, C M G , D.S O., Chief of General Staff
Major-General A H Bell, C.M.G., D S.O., Adjutant-General
Lieut -Gen. Sir A. C. Macdonell, K C.B, C M G , D.S O
Major-General the Hon W A Griesbach, C.B., C M G., D.S.O , V D.
Colonel James Walker, V D.
Hon. Colonel the Hon Patrick Burns

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

Brigadier H H. Matthews, C M G , D S O , District Officer Commanding
Military District, No 13.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G , D S O
Colonel George Macdonald, V D.
Lieut -Colonel J N Gunn, D S O , V D
Colonel D. G L. Cunnington, M.C., V.D.
Major L W Miller, D S O
Major H. W McGill, M C
Lieut -Col D Ritchie, M C.
Lieut. Hugh Farthing, B A., M.L.A.

OFFICERS FOR 1933

PRESIDENT:

Lt -Col. E. R. Knight, V.D , A.D.C.

VICE-PRESIDENT·

Lt.-Col. G. W. H Millican, M.C.

HONORARY SECRETARY:

Capt A J. Davis

TREASURER:

Lieut. S. L. Miller

DIRECTORS:

Lt -Col. H. O. Lawson
Major H. Strachan, V.C., M C.
2nd Lieut. H. E. Wright
Major J W Littleton, M C.
Major F T Campbell, M.C , V D.
Major P P Littlewood
Major H. Pryde

HONORARY CHAPLAIN:

Capt. the Rev. W. H. Muncaster, B.A.

HONORARY LIBRARIAN:

Lieut. M. H Staples, B A

Alberta Military Institute Membership List

PAST PRESIDENTS

Colonel G E. Sanders, C.M.G , D.S O.	1920-21
Colonel George Macdonald, V.D.	1922
Lt.-Col. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O , V.D	1923
Asst. Commissioner J W. Spalding, R.C M.P.	1924
Colonel D. W B. Spry, O.B E., V D.	1925
Lt.-Col. G H. Whyte, M.C.	1926
Colonel D G. L Cunnington, M.C., V.D.	1927
Major H. W. McGill, M.C., V.D.	1928
Major A. N. Martin	1929
Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C.	1930
Lieut. Hugh Farthing, B.A.	1931
Lt.-Col. L. F. Page, D.S.O.	1932

LIFE MEMBERS

Major-Gen. A. H Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hon Capt and Chaplain W. H Muncaster, B.A.
Lt.-Col. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.
Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Colonel D. W B Spry, O.B E., V D.
Colonel James Walker, V.D.

HONORARY MEMBERS

The Rt. Rev L. Ralph Sherman, M A., D.D.
Hon. Mr. Justice A. H. Clarke.
L. W. Brockington, Esq., K.C.

RESIDENT MEMBERS

A

Capt. J. U. Acton.
Capt. J. M. Adams.
Lieut. L G Alexander
Lieut. S. A. Annand

B

Capt. R. Babb, M C.
Lieut. J. E. Bagshaw.
Capt. A. H. Baker.
Major A. C. Ballantine.
Capt. Percy Barton.
Inspr. F. W. Bavin
Lieut R T. Baxter
Capt John Begg.
Major C. A. Bell, M.C.
Lieut. W. A. Bell.
Hon. Col. The Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, P.C., M P., K.C., LL D
Hon. Lt.-Col. A. M. Berryman.
Capt Geo. Biddle, M M
Major F. G. Bird, M.C.
Lieut. F. C. Birks,
Major J. Bissett, O.B.E
Lieut. H. F. Blow.
Capt. C. Bouck.
Lieut S.T. Bowden.
Lieut. V. A. Bowes.
Major S. F. Bradley.
Lieut W E Broadley.

RESIDENT MEMBERS—Continued

Capt. W. M. Brooks.
Lieut-Comdr C. H. Bromley.
Capt. A. H. Brown.
Lieut. J. E. Brown.
Hon. Col. The Hon. Patrick Burns.
Lieut. T. E. Burns.
Lieut. T M. Burns.
Capt. F. G. Burr.
Lieut. G E. Burrell.
Capt. P. Burton.
Lieut. J. Burton.
Lieut. F. J Butler.

C

Capt. E. D. Campbell.
Major F. T. Campbell, M.C., V.D.
Capt Norman A. Campbell.
Lieut. Lionel E. Candy
Lieut. Norman H. Cape.
Capt. R. C. Carlile.
Lieut. H. R. Carson.
Lieut L. A. H. Casper.
Major L. A. Cavanaugh.
2nd Lieut. J. H. Cave.
Capt. L. H. Chapman.
Lieut. M V. Chesnut
Lieut C. A. Choate.
Lieut. C. Boville Clark.
Capt. St. G. Clarke, M.C.
Capt. Maurice Clarke.
Major F. C. Clarke, M.C.
Capt. W. R. Coates.
Capt. M. G. Cody.
Lieut. Thomas W. Collinge.
Lieut. B. L. Cook.
Capt J. B. Corley.
Major A. R Costigane.
Lieut. H. E. Creech, M.M.
Lieut. F, Crumblehulme.
2nd Lieut. H F. Critchley.
2nd Lieut. J H. Crichton.
Lieut. G. J. Cummings
Col. D. G. L. Cunnington. M C., V.D.
Capt. F. E. Currey.

D

Major S. J. Davies, M.C.
Capt. A. J. Davis.
Lieut. G. R. Davison,
2nd Lieut. E Dawson.
Capt. H. R. Dawson.
Hon Capt. G. A. Dickson.
Major Norman D. Dingle.
Lieut. A. R. Dingman
Lieut. T. B. Donald.
Major R. Downie, V.D.
Capt. A. P. Drever.
Capt. E. E. Drysdale.
Capt Jas. Duff.

E

Lt.-Col. P. Earnshaw, D.S.O., M.C.
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Capt. W. H. Edwards.
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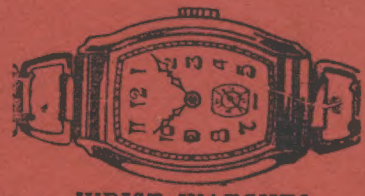

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